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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

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J. W. Pruett, Frankfort.
W. N. Vaughan, Greensburg
S. E. Burton, Versailles.
W. H. Kirtley, Mt. Vernon.
H. Smith, Jr., Caseyville.
J. A. Curry, Harrodsburg.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.
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J. L. Magee, Cynthiana.
Thos. R. Taylor, Lewisport.

The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscription to our paper.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, we observe, publishes what is styled a "Call for a Union Convention," to meet in this city on the twenty-fifth of next May, for the professed object of determining whether the persons represented in the meeting shall send delegates to Baltimore or Chicago. That is to say, the radicals have called a convention to determine whether they will go with the radicals or with the conservatives. What profound strategy! What impenetrable cunning! The projectors of this device must surely have a very exalted opinion of the sense of Kentuckians.

To make the broad farce still broader, if possible, the signers of the call, so far as they are known politically at all, are known to be in open affiliation with the abolition party of the country. They all agree in repudiating the platform of the Union party of Kentucky. Not one of them stands or professes to stand upon that platform. Not one of them is a member of the Union party of the State; for he who disowns the declared basis of a party disowns the party.

While, however, they all agree in now occupying a position of hostility to the Union party of Kentucky, they do not agree so fully in their antecedents, some of them having been originally abolitionists, some Unionists, and some secessionists. For example, R. K. Williams, who heads the list, and who not long ago was engaged some ten or fifteen days in privately beating up a meeting in the county of Graves to indorse Mr. Lucien Anderson, wrote the following letter two days after the fall of Sumter:

MAYFIELD, KY., April 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat, Louisville:

It seems that a war policy has been determined on, and that we are to be precipitated into a civil war, without even due time for a peaceful solution of our present national difficulties.

I suppose this war now inaugurated will cause Virginia to secede, and do away with the Border Slave State Convention, rendering it useless longer to keep up our ticket.

The Union Democratic party have discharged their whole duty to prevent this, the most direful calamity that ever befel a great people. It seems nothing now remains to be done but to prepare to defend our homes and firesides, our wives and children—let us with one heart and a perfect union do this.

My object in writing this is to request my name to be withdrawn from the Union Democratic ticket. Not that I would falter if there remains yet even a hope to restore peace to a distracted country. Respectfully,

R. K. WILLIAMS.

M. M. Benton, again, who supports the centre of the list, and whose current political character is sufficiently notorious, was so elated by the victory of the rebels at Bull Run, as has been asserted universally and never denied, that he drove out of the city into the country in order to have room enough to shout good! How many more of the signers are haunted by the like antecedents we know not; nor is it important to ascertain.

It is sufficient to know, that, whatever they may have said or done heretofore, they all unite now in repudiating the Union party of Kentucky and in espousing the abolition party of the country. The only Union party to the membership of which they have the slightest claim is the one whose national convention they significantly describe as "the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, June 7th." They use the word *Union* in the abolition acceptation. They are doubtless *Union* men in this acceptation of the term, but in no other. And they should be treated accordingly by the Union men of Kentucky. Any pretension on the part of these signers to speak as members of the Union Democracy of the State is not only unfounded but insincere. Such a pretension is not worthy of high-minded adversaries. The projectors of the device are nothing more or less than members of the abolition party, thoroughly resolved to vote the abolition ticket in November, and the device itself is nothing more or less than an abolition snare in which to catch Union men that are supposed to be napping with one eye. We predict the number of this class will be found extremely small. Nay, we think the number might be safely put down at zero.

By way of doing this farcical movement the justice which appears to elude comment, we elsewhere republish the call entire, with the signatures appended. The argumentative part of the preamble we have confuted in advance, though it is so flimsy and so opposed to the most familiar facts of our current history that it requires no formal confutation.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation, which has been extensively circulated among his Hungarian countrymen, who are in the Austrian army occupying Venetia. We have not seen the entire text, but the telegraph states that he advises them to desert the service, leave the Austrian flag, and ally themselves under the banner of the King of Italy. This he points out as the way to political freedom, and shows that now is the time to strike when Victor Emanuel is preparing to assert his right in the Duchies as integral parts of Italian nationality. He tells them that already a Hungarian Legion is in process of formation in Italy. These spirited appeals of Kossuth will be timely if the Danish question is not settled, but it seems hardly possible that European diplomacy will suffer the casus belli much longer to interfere with the settlement of difficulties in the Scandinavian peninsula. The Schleswig-Holstein question can be readily accommodated to suit all parties, if the conference proposed by Great Britain should be held. The London Times says, or rather its Vienna correspondent writes, that Prussia, Austria, France, and Sweden have acceded to the necessity of this conference, and they hold the balance of power, which compel the Germanic Bund and Denmark to adopt whatever policy of settlement may be designated by the great powers, although thus far they have stood aloof from the proposed conference. Should the Danish question be settled in the London gathering by those who are least directly interested in it, except that it is the volcanic element which underlies Europe, and therefore causes apprehensiveness of explosion continually, there can be no doubt that the old monarchies will form some new alliance, the result of which will be to retain the territorial integrity of Austria for the present. These alliances are the props and crutches by which decaying and weak countries sustain their position; knock them away and there will be a tumble and a break-down somewheres. Louis Napoleon alone perhaps feels self-confident, and looking to the extension of the boundary of France in the direction of the Rhine may lay some cunning impediments in the way of settlement, and it is doubtless fair to presume that the King of Italy will not be disposed to advocate any policy which will thwart his earnest desire to bring the lagunes of Venice under the sway of his royal domination. The resolution of all these European difficulties, however, is not to be brought about by powder and ball; diplomacy in continental conferences has its victories as well as war, and what cannot be conquered at the cannon's mouth may be compromised, when might proposes terms of peace and right has to succumb before its inexorable logic. We do not exactly see the way for Europe to extricate herself from present difficulties, but, with the experience of the past and the knowledge of the cunning of the present before us, we are unable to bring ourselves to believe that she can't wriggle out of all entanglements. Alexander cut the Gordian knot with his sword, but that was before diplomacy was made a trade, and before the policy of Richelieu, derived from the Greek Lysander, "that, when the lion's skin fell short, to eke it out with the fox's," was admitted as the golden rule for controlling nations. Whether Denmark can be duped with the promise of any paper guarantee, remains to be seen. Whether the minor States of Germany will take advantage of the pre-occupation of Prussia and Austria to demand some new concessions toward their unity, is very doubtful. There has been a great deal of talk in the German principalities—more, indeed, than there was six years since in Italy—but the former have no leaders upon whom to unite or to depend. We find it, therefore, impossible to penetrate the future. Germany, Italy, Galicia, and Hungary are ready for upheaving, but there is hardly force enough to produce an eruption. Everybody is watching everybody; everybody expects to make a profitable step if somebody else should make a false one; everybody will, if struck, strike back right and left at neighbors, like the Ravels in their pantomimes; but, whether the general peace of Europe can be preserved in the midst of struggles now for the principles of nationality, and now for the preservation of dynastic authority, must be resolved by the future turns of the wheel of chance.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S PROCLAMATION.—We publish this morning the Proclamation of Governor Bramlette to the people of Kentucky on the subject of the slave draft. It will be seen that either he has modified his views since he remonstrated with the President against the enforcement of the draft, or those views were not truly represented in the statement we received. He makes no threats now, suggests no resistance, sets up no local law against the authority of the Government, but counsels caution, and directs resistance to take no other form than that recognized by the constitution, the ballot-box, and the displacement of the authors of the injurious policy. If slaves are drafted, he recommends the owner to resort only to legal remedies, and promises his help.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Our contemporary graciously adds that it has "no objection to the proper use of either mode of resistance." The Governor of Kentucky will doubtless receive this assurance with a proper sense of obligation, though the edge of the feeling may be a little dulled by the consciousness that he has never contemplated any other mode of resistance. Governor Bramlette, however, has not "modified his views since he remonstrated with the President," nor were those views "not truly represented" by the telegraph, in whatever manner the telegraphic statement may have been misrepresented by the radicals in and out of Kentucky. His proclamation is entirely consistent with the terms of his remonstrance to the President as represented by the telegraph. The cry of nullification raised by the minions of the administration was simple bosh. And the cry is equally as false in respect to Colonel Wolford, whose position is identical with that of Governor Bramlette. Neither has so much as hinted at unconstitutional resistance.

The position of Governor Bramlette in this exigency is the position of Governor Seymour in the exigency which arose out of the enforcement of the draft in the city of New York last Fall. Said Governor Seymour in the admirable proclamation he then issued:

While I believe it would have been a wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the conscription act at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of the judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature. The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty, has not only led to great disorder and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the disastrous civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the constitution, for the majesty of the laws, and for the decision of the judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social society, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the nation. Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of citizens, or to obstruct the accustomed administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all acts of violence and all public disorders pave the way for these very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those, who, for any cause, may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our nation or State. The constitution and statutes of the State and nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed, either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offences, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceedings of last month, that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

This is Governor Bramlette's position; and as the people of New York sustained Governor Seymour in this position, so will the people of Kentucky sustain their noble Chief Magistrate. It is indeed a position to which on due reflection every sound and enlightened patriot will subscribe.

Whatever the disloyal party in power may do, let the people of Kentucky keep their position within the ramparts of the constitution, and, standing there, with uplifted hands clear from every spot of unlawful violence, solemnly appeal as a last recourse to the American people at the ballot-box in November. "An appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered," Governor Bramlette declares; and we believe the declaration is just. Let us prepare to make the appeal with a unanimity that shall attest to the country and to the world that the spirit of Kentucky is as far above the corruptions and intimidations of abolitionism as above the jeers and denunciations of secessionism.

A LOWERED TONE.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 9th ult., the chief rebel organ, says:

The Confederacy will not succumb before the Presidential election this fall. This the Tribune may consider as quite certain.

This distinctly implies, that, *after* our Presidential election, the Confederacy may succumb. It clearly implies that the Confederacy means to wait and see the result of our election in order to determine whether to succumb or not. We do not think there is a possibility of any result that can make it expedient for the Confederacy to hold out in its rebellion.

The President seems to be devoting all, or nearly all his thoughts, to his own re-election. Whether, if he were to devote them to the management of the war, the Federal war interests would thereby be promoted, may be a debatable question.

PREPAYMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE.—Many correspondents send us heavy manuscripts upon which the full quota of postage is not prepaid. Were it merely necessary for us to make good the deficiency, we might not object, but as the regulations of the postoffice department exact double charges for the amount not prepaid, carelessness on the part of those who write to us involves no inconsiderable item of expense. If a single stamped envelope contains say five ounces of manuscript, that would take ten three cent stamps to prepay, but if it is sent with a single stamp it will cost us fifty-four cents. A little attention, therefore, on the part of our friends will be a very great accommodation to us.

CHAMP FERGUSON'S GUERILLAS ROUTED—TWENTY-FIVE KILLED—FERGUSON HIMSELF WOUNDED—COL. STOKES' 5TH TENNESSEE CAVALRY.—The Nashville Union of Sunday is indebted to a citizen of Woodbury, Cannon county, for full particulars of one of the most gallant exploits which have yet crowned the career of that noble regiment the 5th Tennessee cavalry. It appears that Col. Stokes learned, as early as the 14th, that Champ Ferguson designed making a raid on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and immediately made preparations to thwart his designs. Companies "A" and "G," eighty men strong, under Captains Blackburn and Kane—the former commanding the battalion—were immediately despatched in the direction of the anticipated danger; it did not arrive in time; and on the following day a train was captured, as our readers have already been fully informed. The pursuit, however, was continued, and on the 17th, the day after the attack on the train, Capt. Blackburn's command came up with Ferguson between Manchester and McMinnville, who immediately fled. Our forces, however, lost no time in assailing him, and after a skirmish of an hour or more, seventeen of the rebels were either killed or captured. The Union says "the prisoners were immediately taken out and shot, in retaliation for their recent murders. This act of severity was demanded by the dreadful circumstances; it is the only manner in which the lives of loyal men can be protected. If men will become murderers, let them meet a homicide's doom, and that without ceremony."

On the morning of the 18th, Blackburn's men again overtook the guerillas on a little stream called Calfkilly river, near where it empties into Caney Fork, and there killed eight of the villains. In the first day's fight Champ Ferguson was wounded in the thigh, but he made his escape; but there is a probability that he is secreted in a house in the vicinity of the battle-field; and if so, he will be found, and despatched. Our cavalry is yet pursuing the fugitives in the direction of Short Mountain, and it is believed that they will all be slain. They numbered from sixty to eighty men, before the first fight. We are happy to say that in the whole affair we lost not a man killed, nor seriously wounded.

The notorious robber and guerilla chief Dick Bowles has at last met with his just deserts. He was killed a few days ago, seven miles from Gilbertsville, Limestone county, Alabama, by Ira O. Tuttle, the young and daring chief of scouts of the Army of the Cumberland. Tuttle sought Bowles, and represented himself as willing to engage in any scheme of murder and plunder which might be proposed. Bowles was disarmed of suspicion, and related to Tuttle a short history of his life, in which he boasted of the many acts of plunder in which he had engaged, and the deliberate murders he had committed. Tuttle heard him through, and carelessly asked to examine the revolver with which Bowles was idly toying. Without thought of suspicion, the revolver changed hands. Tuttle coolly cocked the pistol, and informed Bowles who he was, and, drawing his watch from his pocket, said: "You have just one minute and a half to live; if you wish to mumble a prayer to God, kneel down, and be expeditious, for, by my soul, you die!" Bowles made a forward movement to grasp the pistol, when Tuttle pulled the trigger, and the ball penetrated the brain of the guerilla chief. He fell and died without a groan. Tuttle immediately retreated from the place, and safely arrived inside of the Federal lines. Dick Bowles was one of the most bloodthirsty cutthroats that this war has produced. He was a desperate character, a daring leader, and exulted in scenes of torture and of blood. His name has long been a terror on the borders of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and the people rejoice at his death. Tuttle accomplished a good job in bringing his career of crime to a sudden close.

A despatch was received at the headquarters of General Burbridge, in this city, yesterday, from Colonel Hanson, commanding at Glasgow, Kentucky, saying that a company of the 37th Kentucky mounted infantry, under the command of Captain Stone, had returned from a successful scout beyond the Cumberland river. At Celina, in the edge of Tennessee, the company had a fight with the guerilla band of the notorious Hamilton. The Federal troops were victorious, scattering the band in all directions. Six of the guerillas were killed, and six taken prisoners—among the latter, Hamilton the wily chief of the band. This is indeed joyful news, for the name of Hamilton has long been a dread in the southern part of Kentucky. He has waged a petty warfare against the peaceful citizens of our State, and was actuated by but one principle—wholesale plunder. Though all his movements were marked with caution and celerity, yet not even an enthusiast—who excuses the principle to applaud the wild, romantic dash of guerilla warfare—can find anything to admire in them. They were all planned for robbery, and the robbery for self-interest; no cause to plead for the act and palliate the crime. He never boldly met a foe, but always skulked, like a coward, from where lurked even the sign of danger. He only dealt with the powerless and defenceless, and would not have fought at Celina had flight afforded him means of escape. He was trapped, and fight was the only alternative. We are sure the people on our border rejoice that the wily chief has at last been captured and his band dispersed.

The District of Kentucky has been divided into two military divisions, the Eastern and Western. The Western division includes the city of Louisville, the troops stationed along the Nashville railroad, and all west of the road, to be under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing. The Eastern division embraces all of the territory of the old district, east of the railroad. No commander has yet been appointed for the division, but it is presumed, that one of the Generals in the field with troops, will receive the appointment. General Burbridge retains command of the district, the General officers of the two divisions reporting to him. This arrangement will insure more attention to the defences of the State, and, with General Burbridge chief in command, we may rest assured that no pains will be spared to effect a systematic working of all the different departments in the district.

Major-Genral Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, has ordered that all recruits passing through Louisville for his department shall be equipped and furnished with arms in this city, before they are forwarded to his front. Col. Bruce, by direction of General Burbridge, is entrusted with the execution of the order.

The people of the North are tired of the war. The people of the South are tired of the war. Why then have the war?—*Exchange.*

We strongly suspect that it is because one section, although tired of the war, prefers it to disunion, and the other, although tired of the war, prefers it to restoration. Havn't we got the philosophy of the thing?

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

It is the opinion both in the North and in the South, the opinion of men of all parties in both sections, that the spring campaign will open early and with unparalleled vigor. The worst fact in the business is that the rebels have to a great extent taken the start of us in preparations. They have been energetic and quick, while we have been far too slow. They have waited for nothing, while we have been waiting for a great many things. They have not faltered at any obstacles in their way, while we have hesitated at the slightest. For months past they have been reinforcing their armies by tens of thousands of conscripts, many, and even most of whom, drilling among the rebel veterans, may almost be regarded as veterans themselves, while we have been merely talking of a draft, which, if carried out, will scarcely avail to furnish any effective military strength within the next three months, at the end of which period the great spring battles will probably have been fought and decided. It is true that Federal volunteering has gone on quite briskly in many portions of the country, but no doubt the conscription has given the rebels a hundred men where volunteering has given us forty. It has been extremely bad policy to let ourselves be taken at such disadvantage. 'Tis a great mistake for us to rely so blindly upon our strength as not to exercise it. Strength unused might as well be strength unpossessed. Perhaps future energy cannot atone for past imbecility, but we hope that it can and will.

We would not have our reader suppose, however, that nothing or only a very little has been done within the last year to strengthen the Federal armies. Our despatches say that, according to data in the War Department, there are two hundred thousand more soldiers, effective ones, in our armies at this time than there were a year ago. This important fact would of course be sufficient to quiet our minds, if the rebel armies had not increased in a still greater proportion than ours. The Federal and the rebel forces may now be nearly equal in number, with a probable superiority on the part of the rebels, yet we should have a far greater force than they, because they have incomparably greater facilities for rapidity of concentration than we have. The whole amount of the matter is that we go into the great and momentous spring campaign with a force much smaller than it ought to be. Nevertheless we go into it, notwithstanding some late reverses and disappointments, with high hopes and expectations. And it is well understood everywhere, that, if we can accomplish as much this spring and throughout the summer and fall as we have accomplished hitherto, or even if we can hold fast our present advantages, the rebellion cannot live to open its eyes upon the dawn of the next New Year's day. The rebel Confederacy, if we continue to pump the breath of life out of it, will very soon be an exhausted receiver.

The question is, where will the regular spring campaign commence? We do not believe that either Charleston or Mobile can be captured soon, and we hardly believe that their capture will at present be attempted. And there appears to be no likelihood of any speedy movement in front of Chattanooga. It is true that General Sherman, an officer of wonderful energy, has taken the command of the Army of the Cumberland, but neither he nor his superior officer, Lieutenant-General Grant, is now there, and, while re-enlisted veterans, their furloughs having expired, are daily pouring into the army in great numbers from their respective homes, other re-enlisted and furloughed veterans are daily starting for their homes. Of course all this would not be if a speedy battle were expected. No aggressive movement, contemplating a general attack upon the rebels, will be made until all our furloughed veterans shall be at their posts, and this can scarcely occur in less than three or four weeks. It is not at all supposable, that the rebel army will dare to advance to an attack upon the position of our forces; if it should do this, it would be awfully punished for its temerity. But the rebels, taking advantage of fine, dry weather and a settled soil, may invade or attempt to invade Kentucky, and, in that case, Sherman and his forces will be wherever they shall be most needed. He and they move, whenever necessary, as if they had the wings of eagles. They march as if in seven-league boots.

The strongest symptoms of speedy work, now visible, are on or near the Rappahannock and the Rapid Ann. Undoubtedly Lieut. Gen. Grant has gone to take command of the Army of the Potomac, and, while he is in all probability contemplating an advance upon Richmond, Gen. Lee is almost certainly planning another expedition, upon even a greater scale than his first, into Maryland and Pennsylvania. We may expect some wary though bold manœuvering between the two great chieftains and their great armies, but it will not last long. The shock of the opposing forces will soon come, and we have no doubt that there will be a far more decisive issue than there was at either Antietam or Gettysburg. We trust, that, when the rent battle, cloud shall roll off upon the winds, the glorious old flag will be seen floating, brighter, prouder, and nearer to the heavens, than it has ever floated yet. Results of vast magnitude, results pregnant with good or ill for the whole human race, hang suspended upon the events of the next few weeks. In such an an exigency, every true and patriotic heart may well rejoice and be glad that Lieut. Gen. Grant, the favored of God and the beloved of men, has the control not only of the greatest of the Federal armies, but of all the Federal armies. His comprehensive military brain will heave the whole strength of the nation straight to the quickest possible accomplishment of the great object of the war. The Federal troops, however separated from each other, will work together as corresponding parts of one mighty war-engine. Where division is needed, there will be division; where concentration is needed, there will be concentration. Our illustrious Lieutenant-General appreciates, as fully as any one can, that the true mode, the best mode, if not the only mode, of crushing the rebellion is to crush the great armies that sustain it. He will at once strike with his beetle of destruction at the hub of the wheel of the rebellion, knowing, that, when *it* shall be demolished, the spokes, tire, and felloes will fly off, a mere mass of rubbish and ruin.

The guerillas have been committing a number of outrages in Nelson county, Kentucky. A few days ago a squad passed through the town of Fairfield, captured two Federal soldiers, disarmed them, and allowed them to go free. Mr. Tichenor, the collector of internal revenue in the county, was robbed of a pistol, horse, and gold watch. The citizens of Nelson county should be on the alert, and make preparations to deal summarily with these roving squads of thieving scoundrels. Their acts are recognized by neither Federal nor Confederate, and they should be met and treated as outlaws and robbers.

The Editor of the Rome Sentinel advises Union Editors to write about the war dispassionately. Suppose he make the experiment himself and let us see how it works. When a doubtful medicine is prescribed from a questionable source, a good rule is, first "try it upon a dog."

The Chattanooga Gazette says, from the 22d of February to the 13th instant, 848 refugees have gone North by the cars from that place.

Col. Boone's regiment, the 28th Kentucky, have re-enlisted and will soon be at home on furlough.

The country between Chattanooga and Knoxville is sorely infested with guerilla bands under the leadership of Champ Ferguson, whose acts of inhumanity would disgrace the record of Little Crow. It is much to be regretted that they cannot be exterminated, as neither life nor property is secure from their atrocities, and the unfortunate people of that section have no heart to do anything. The season has arrived when it is time to begin putting in the crops, but where there is no security offered and no protection given in the enjoyment of their labor, the auspicious and golden moments go wearily and drearily by, and the hearts of the mountain patriots almost die in hopeless anxiety waiting and watching for deliverance. There are hundreds of strong, hearty, healthy, and loyal young men now in our camps who are idling away their time in inaction, whose souls throb and yearn to do something for their country, but they cannot move on account of our want of cavalry and mounted infantry. Every energy of the authorities should be exerted to supply these pressing wants, and General Sherman should be so fully provided with horses and equipments that he could sweep all these cowardly robbers from the face of the earth. This must be done before any great advance movement is made. It would be a burning disgrace to push the Union armies further into the rebellion and leave Union men in the rear to be treated with diabolical cruelty. A commanding officer should protect the helpless citizens whom he leaves in the rear with as much care as he protects his own base of supplies. He should, therefore, sweep from the country as he advances all those scoundrels who, like the cowboys of the revolution, live on indiscriminate plunder, and under the pretext of being rebel soldiers commit the most revolting deeds of barbarism upon all whose devotion to the Union has made them the object of their vindictive hate.

Since the above was in type, we have had the details of the brilliant movement of Col. Stokes, with his 5th Tennessee cavalry, which has scattered Ferguson's gang, and will, we trust, end in the capture of that atrocious scoundrel. The success of this cavalry expedition confirms, in the most positive manner, the force of our comments as to the necessity of providing more mounted troops. The guerillas are always well mounted, and whenever they are attacked they fall back from one position to another where fresh horses will be in readiness to insure their escape. It is only when a gang is surprised, or accidentally caught out of the reach of assistance, that any advantage can be gained. Colonel Stokes fortunately had comparatively fresh animals, and he was enabled on two successive days to overtake the thieves and inflict summary punishment upon them.

We think it must be very evident to observers of discernment that the abolitionists both in and out of Kentucky desire rather than deprecate a forcible collision between the authorities of the State and those of the General Government, believing that in such event Kentucky would be declared in insurrection, her chosen authorities set aside as disloyal, her slaves proclaimed free, her constitution pronounced void, and the revolutionary work of framing a new constitution and of organizing a new government put exclusively in the hands of the radical faction, backed by the military force of the nation, as is the case in Tennessee and Arkansas and Louisiana. So believing, the radicals in general, and in particular the radical faction of the State, pray for rather than against a forcible collision of authority here. They want to get possession of the political power of the State by any means that promise to be effective, whether fair or foul; and, as fair means are clearly ineffective, any opportunity of using foul means effectively would be eagerly welcomed. A forcible collision growing out of the enforcement of the negro enrolment law or of any other law would offer such an opportunity in the estimation of the radicals; hence, their manifest keenness for the result.

This manifestation, while it reveals the diabolical spirit which animates the radicals, attests the wisdom of Governor Bramlette's counsels to the people. The more his counsels are weighed the wiser they will appear.

"More Treason in Kentucky" are the words that herald, in all the radical papers, a telegraph announcement of "rumors of a conspiracy having for its object the annexation of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy." We have had this conspiracy among us for over three years; it was scotched when Bragg was driven out of the State in 1862, and has not shown many signs of reanimation since that time. Why, then, is it that the captions to the telegraph despatches point in glowing capitals to "More Treason" unless there is an anxious desire to place Kentucky in a false position? Since the rebellion was first fomented, our State has never stood more squarely or more devotedly up to the position it first adopted in support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, than at the present time. Kentucky is true to the government and alive to the preservation of the Union of our fathers, but there are some of her sons who lust after the flesh-pots, and are willing to sacrifice their own self-respect, and to look on complacently and see the constitution profaned and the laws violated, because they would

Barter freedom for a great man's feast,
And sell their country for a smile.

Some of the radical journals are republishing S. B. Buckner's account of the informal arrangement which he as the Inspector-General of Kentucky entered into with General McClellan in the summer of 1861; but they are very careful to make no mention of the fact, that, as soon as General Buckner's account reached General McClellan in the midst of his victorious campaign in Western Virginia, General McClellan denied the correctness of the account in a telegraphic despatch which appeared at once in the public journals of the country. The actual arrangement, whatever it was, received the sanction of the President, and General McClellan a few weeks later was placed in command of the armies of the Union.

The republication of General Buckner's account at this time with a view of discrediting General McClellan is exceedingly scurvy; and as silly as it is scurvy.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday contains an article, entitled "THE SUPPRESSED VOLCANO IN KENTUCKY," in which the following passages occur:

Governor Bramlette had prepared a proclamation invoking resistance to the enrolment of the blacks, and pledging the support of the whole power of the State.

* * * * * * *

If the Governor has been reserved in speech as to the ulterior course, Lt.-Gov. Jacob has not. The communications of the Army of the West, being through Kentucky, were to be seized. The stoppage of its supplies would force it to fall back to the Ohio river. The rebel army would follow, and Kentucky would be united to her southern sisters.

These are the material passages of the article. We pronounce them false in the whole length and breadth of their import direct and indirect. They are utterly and infamously false. There is not a living person outside of the abolition ranks that will regard this atrocious calumny with any feeling but contempt.

One of the charges against Admiral Wilkes is that he refused to tell his age. The women wouldn't like to hold military commissions if telling their ages were an indispensable requisite.

If Gen. Sherman's great expedition was, as one of the rebel papers call it, a failure, Federal failures are immeasurably superior to rebel successes.

TOBACCO REVENUE.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for February has in it an article on tobacco, showing its production and consumption from its very first introduction into the markets of the world. The following table, giving the revenue in Europe from tobacco, will be of especial interest at the present time:

TOBACCO REVENUE IN EUROPE.

	Import Duties.	Monopoly Revenue.
Austria	$14,382	$10,325,898
France	7,153	23,495,334
Russia	945,078	2,383,109
Spain	18,000	3,525,000
Portugal	127,558	1,465,254
Sardinia	3,400	2,589,273
Tuscany		435,660
Sicilies		857,001
Papal States	——	1,876,110
Zollverein	1,626,570	——
England	26,267,460	——
Holland	186,768	——
Belgium	102,152	——
Switzerland	76,495	——
Sweden and Norway	330,000	——
Denmark	77,376	——
Turkey	8,500	——
Greece	2,036	——
Total	$29,792,579	$46,902,521

This writer, however, is opposed to the taxation of *unmanufactured* tobacco, unless with a drawback to the amount of the tax, in case of export. He claims that, as tobacco can be produced almost everywhere, the taxation proposed by Government would destroy th export trade, and be a premium on the production in other countries. The question is also raised whether, under the constitution, any tax interfering with the export trade can be levied.

A REBEL CIRCULAR.—A private circular was captured by one of our scouts in the Army of the Cumberland a few days ago. It was issued from the headquarters of Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebel department, and was addressed to the people north of the Coosa River. It notified all persons who claimed allegiance to and protection of the Confederate Government immediately to collect their property and remove from their homes to the south bank of the Coosa River. All of the male population capable of bearing arms, or performing light duty, were ordered to be enrolled for the army and the defences of Georgia and Alabama. The women and children were to be provided with means of support by the Confederate authorities; those able to labor were to be furnished work in arsenals and factories. A camp was to be established at Cedartown or Bluff for the benefit of the young, feeble, and helpless, rations to be issued to them by the government. Those refusing to comply with the provisions of the circular were to be looked upon and treated as enemies of the Confederate Government. Their property would not be respected, and no security granted for their lives. The order is looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the section of country along the Tennessee River, north of the north boundary of the Coosa River. By referring to the map, the reader will see that Rome, Ga., is the outer key to the protection of the country south of the Coosa. The people are not complying with the provisions of the circular, which may be considered as an evidence that they have not the most implicit confidence in the ability of the rebel army to protect them and successfully resist the advance of the Federal legions.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The amount of business transacted at the Barracks yesterday was small. In the morning, seventy-five deserters arrived by boat from Cincinnati. On the passage down the river, three of the prisoners attempted to escape by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. They failed in the attempt, and both of them were drowned. Up to yesterday evening their names had not been ascertained, or, at least, no official report containing the information had been received. Forty-nine convalescents were received from Gallatin, Tennessee, and seventy-five from various points. Eighty-five recruits reported as hailing from Columbus, Ohio. [illegible] Casey Downey, company D, 60th [illegible] regiment, was arrested at Mitchell, Indiana, and forwarded to the city as a deserter.

Colonel David R. Haggard, formerly of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, has been selected by Governor Bramlette as Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement. The same keen appreciation of peculiar fitness characterizes this appointment which has distinguished our worthy Executive in the distribution of all the offices he has been required to fill since his inauguration. The Legislature acted wisely in placing the control of our public works in the hands of those who can give them their undivided attention, and we are hopeful that Colonel Haggard, by his energy and personal superintendence, will be able to make them pay a revenue to the State instead of being a charge upon the treasury.

The radical Editors think that the administration should be allowed to prosecute the war in its own way "without let or hindrance." When the administration in carrying out its war policy would run down the constitution, as a ship of the line would run down a cock-boat, the radicals are for letting, and we for hindering.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The following arrangements have been made for the enrolment of the negroes in this city and county. Enrolling officers will be stationed as follows, to whom owners of slaves, contrabands, and free blacks will report:

CITY OF LOUISVILLE—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rev. H. A. Hunter, enrolling officer, will attend at the following times and places, to whom all reports will be made:

First, Second, and Third (formerly Tenth, Eleventh, and First) Wards—At the Engine-house on Main street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, on Wednesday, the 23d, and Thursday, the 24th inst.

Fourth (formerly Second) Ward—At the Engine-house on Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson streets, on Friday, the 25th inst.

Fifth (formerly Third) Ward—At F. F. Smith's drug store, on Jefferson, below Floyd street, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

Sixth (formerly Fourth) Ward—At Beck's Hall, on Jefferson street, between First and Second streets, on Monday, the 28th inst.

Hours for enrolling from 8 to 12 and from 2 to 6 o'clock.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE—WESTERN DISTRICT.

G. T. Whitney, Enrolling Officer, will attend at the following times and places, to whom all reports will be made.

Seventh (formerly Fifth) Ward—At Washington Engine-House on Jefferson between Third and Fourth streets, on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

Eighth (formerly Sixth) Ward—At Union Engine-House, on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Ninth (formerly Seventh) Ward—At Relief Engine-House, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on Friday, the 25th inst.

Tenth (formerly Eighth) Ward—At Rescue Engine-House, on Jefferson between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

Eleventh (formerly Ninth) Ward—At Avery's Plough Factory, corner of Main and Fifteenth streets, on Monday, the 28th inst.,

And at the Engine-house in Portland on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Hours for enrolling, from eight to twelve and from two to six o'clock.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—EASTERN DISTRICT.

W. H. C. Dryden, enrolling officer.
Gilmans on Thursday, the 24th inst.
Harrod's Creek on Friday, the 25th inst.
Middletown on Saturday, the 26th inst.
Boston, or Long Run, on Monday, the 28th instant.
Fisherville on Tuesday, the 29th inst.
Jeffersontown on Wednesday, the 30th inst.
Hays's Spring on Thursday, the 31st inst.
Two-mile House on Friday, the 1st April.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Rev. Bristow, enrolling officer.
Spring Garden on Thursday, the 24th inst.
Cross Roads on Friday, the 25th inst.
Wood's on Saturday, the 26th inst.
Lower Ponds on Monday, the 28th inst.
Dugan's on Tuesday, the 29th inst.
Shardein's on Wednesday, the 30th inst.
Cane Run on Thursday, the 31st inst.
Blankenbaker's on Friday, the 1st of April.

In each precinct the enrolling officer will be at the usual place of voting from nine to five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

A letter which was written by the rebel member of Congress, Singleton, to a friend in Canton, Miss., and captured during the recent expedition of Gen. Sherman, gives some insight into the apprehensions of the Confederates. The letter was dated on the 26th of January, and Singleton was undoubtedly well aware of the rebel preparations for the spring campaign, and their ability to resist the preparations which Gen. Grant has been making. He seems to have a pretty good idea, too, of what is the point of danger to the rebels, for he acknowledges that the Confederate forces now before Richmond can be flanked by a descent upon North Carolina, and, should it be accomplished, that the rebel army must be captured or scattered to the four winds. He regards it as a "matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the Army of the Potomac."

We should not feel at liberty to speculate on the probable success of Gen. Grant's strategy, if we knew what he intended to do, but we may form some idea of his intentions from our knowledge of his style of operations. Richmond may be rendered untenable or forced to capitulate, sharing the fate of Vicksburg. When our Army of the Potomac advances, it will doubtless be in co-operation with the armies of the Mississippi. Grant will lead the former and Sherman the latter, and they will have a perfect understanding. Before the army of Lee is pressed back upon his fortifications at Richmond, it will be necessary that Sherman shall have made his way into North Carolina, and possessed himself of all the Virginia avenues to the rebel capital. This effected, Lee will be like Macbeth in his castle of Dunsinane—there will be no tarrying there nor flying thence. He will be caged as completely as was Pemberton at Vicksburg, and the same fate will await him. There are many persons, who, without feeling that they are over-sanguine, anticipate, that, by the fourth of July, the stars and stripes will float above the walls of conquered Richmond. When we see more activity in Eastern North Carolina, and hear of an advance of our forces in the direction of Weldon to cut off the rebel retreat to the south, as well as to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching Richmond, we shall begin to feel that the end is beginning.

The signs of the times, so far as they bear on affairs in Kentucky, all indicate the existence of an abolition conspiracy against the Commonwealth, the ultimate design of which is to change her constitution by the revolutionary means resorted to in the States whose people have been in revolt, and one of the intermediate steps of which will be the attempt to carry her electoral vote for the abolition candidate by the bayonet in November.

It is in the interest of this conspiracy that the abolitionists amongst us represent the Union men of the State as disloyal, and that the Cincinnati Gazette accuses Governor Bramlette of treasonable designs. The abolitionists amongst us know that the Union men of the State are as spotless patriots as the world ever saw; the Cincinnati Gazette knows that Governor Bramlette, the official head of the Union men of the State, is incapable of a treasonable thought. Yet what of this? For this very reason, the work of defamation must be done; for to deal with such men as traitors without first smutching the glorious lustre of their patriotism would be an enterprise too mad for even abolitionism to enter upon. Hence, the work of defamation is begun, and is going vigorously forward, as we see. The object is so to blacken the Union men of Kentucky as to pave the way for the interposition of the bayonet to defeat them at the ballot-box in November. With this step taken successfully, the ultimate design of the conspiracy against the Commonwealth would be speedily executed. The execution would follow as certainly as midnight follows sunset.

We call upon the Union men, therefore, to meet this conspiracy at the threshold, and to expose it, holding up the slanderous abolitionists in the midst of us as sneaking enemies of the liberties of the people,—enemies who creep around to smear the lintel and the two side-posts of every true patriot in the Commonwealth, so that he may be smitten down instead of being passed over when the abolition destroyer makes his deadly round. Let the miserable tools of Northern disunionism in Kentucky be unmasked, and branded as the real traitors they are. They challenge inquisition into their own loyalty by assailing that of the Union men of the State. Let the gage be taken up.

The Legislature of Kentucky at the recent session enacted a law to punish disloyal practices, and another to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons, each of which contains this provision: "*Provided,* That in any prosecution under this act the test of loyalty shall be, whether the defendant or defendants have adhered to or supported the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky, and have complied with and been obedient to the laws enacted in pursuance thereof." This is the standard of loyalty as defined by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. It is an enlightened and just standard. It asserts a grand political truth. Let it be applied without mercy to the abolition conspirators amongst us. Whenever one of these disunionists is found "squat like a toad" at the ear of the people, glorifying the loyalty of his faction and decrying that of the Union men of the State, let him be but touched with this noble truth, and he will start up "in his own shape" as suddenly as did his great exemplar from the ear of Eve at the touch of the spear of Ithuriel;

——————for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.

We have stated the peril that besets Kentucky; and we have pointed out what seems to us a proper mode of meeting the peril in its present stage. If it shall be met in this mode with due vigilance and energy, we believe it will never reach a further stage. We invoke the Union men of Kentucky so to meet it. Let it be extinguished in its present stage.

The radicals in Kentucky are shallow enough to suppose that they can draw into their political fold the gallant soldiers of the State. The supposition is an insult to the intelligence as well as to the principles of the soldiers of Kentucky, who, bred in equal hostility to secessionism and abolitionism as equal enemies of the constitution and the twin authors of this rebellion, would fight against the one as cheerfully as against the other, but will never vote for either. The radicals are wasting their tactics. The soldiers of Kentucky intend to vote in November for the hero and patriot General George B. McClellan.

General Sherman is now in command of the Army of the Cumberland at and beyond Chattanooga. The rebels in front of him know as well as we do that they must now expect trouble. Sherman knows not how to be idle. The continued departure of veteran regiments from Chattanooga for their homes on furlough indicates that no important movement within the next two or three weeks is expected, but General S. will use the whole time in vigorous preparation to make the campaign an overwhelming one when it shall begin.

The 6th Kentucky cavalry has left our city, having recruited over one hundred and fifty men, since its return to the State. Major Will. H. Fidler, has command of the regiment, Col. Watkins being in command of a cavalry brigade. The 6th is one of the most gallant regiments in the Kentucky service, and we hope that the men may soon be permitted to again return to their native State, and reap the reward they so richly deserve, for aiding in crushing out this unholy rebellion.

The publisher of the Frankfort Commonwealth says that it was in almost every man's mouth during the late session of the Legislature, whether true or not he dosn't assume to know, that we, the Senior Editor, had disposed of our entire interest in the Louisville Journal. We are aware that this thing was in a good many mouths, and we had frequent occasion, while at Frankfort, to say that it was untrue. We have the best reason to believe, ay, to *know,* that it was industriously used in the hope of defeating us as a candidate for the office of Public Printer. Tobacco-quids are not the only things in men's mouths that had better not be. Our name at the head of the Journal as its senior Editor and its senior printer and publisher should have been regarded as proof of the falsity of what is said to have been in almost every man's mouth.

The publisher states that we are *reported* to have said to members of the late Legislature, that we did not approve the course of the Journal, and were not responsible for its editorials. We couldn't have said that we were not responsible for the editorial articles in this paper, for we *were* and we *are.* We may have said or implied in private and familiar conversation, that, if we had written certain articles in the Journal, they would have been more kindly in their *tone* toward the Administration, but nothing more. We have never failed to endorse and maintain, upon every proper occasion, whether public or private, all the measures and principles set forth and advocated in these columns.

The publisher says, that, if zeal and industry in the cause of the State and country can accomplish it, his paper will make itself known to every reading, intelligent man in Kentucky. It has been making itself known for several years to every reading, intelligent man in Kentucky. It has made itself known however as an anti-radical paper, as a conservative champion, as a bold and vigorous opponent of the whole of the peculiar policy of the Lincoln Administration, the very policy, which, to the utter amazement of its numerous old friends, it has all of a sudden determined to uphold. We are now told, that "the course of the Commonwealth will be fearless and consistent." Then it "will be" what it hasn't recently been. It couldn't have made a quicker change than it has done if the change had been the work of "prestidigitation." It has turned from conservatism to radicalism, as suddenly as a midnight sky illumined by lightning turns to murky blackness.

The publisher says, that, from early manhood, he has been in favor of a system of gradual emancipation in the State of Kentucky, and, that he has never abandoned his well-known opinions. Well, he has been the most prominent publisher and proprietor, and generally, we believe, the *sole* publisher and proprietor of the Commonwealth from his early youth up to his present rather over-ripe maturity, but, so far as any argument or suggestion in favor of gradual emancipation is concerned, he has, we think, been as mute as the peepers and croakers of a pond when a light is brought to the water's edge. As a life-long gradual emancipationist, he has certainly adhered more resolutely to the policy of keeping his own views out of his own columns than any other Editor we ever heard of. He says that his reasons for this "will readily occur to every intelligent man." We respectfully claim to be "intelligent," but the "reasons" don't occur to us at all, and we should like to hear from him a statement of them. We are a little curious to know why it is that, amid all the very many changes he has made in the editorship of his paper during the last quarter of a century, he has never employed a single Editor that wasn't manifestly hostile to his views upon the subject of emancipation. And one thing further—if he and his bran new Editor are, as he says, for "*gradual* emancipation," why do they hand their paper over, with themselves appended to it, to the support of the administration? Do they think that the emancipation in Kentucky, contemplated by Lincoln and his radicals, is a gradual and not a sudden emancipation? Don't they know that, if the Washington programme be carried out, Kentucky will be changed from a slaveholding to a non-slaveholding State, with no more graduality than was observable in the change of the Frankfort Commonwealth, from high conservatism to deep-down radicalism?

The publisher says that he learned his political principles from such men as Henry Clay, Jas. T. Morehead, James Harlan, Thos. F. Marshall, Joseph R. Underwood, &c. But who on earth can suppose that Clay, or Morehead, or Harlan, would ever have supported or countenanced an Administration that undertook to blot slavery out of the whole country by a drop of inkshed, suspended at will the great writ of freedom, and partitioned out hundreds of millions of the property of white men among their negroes without the slightest regard to any laws or constitutions?

The publisher asks why he and his Editor are charged at this particular juncture with being abolitionists. We don't know, unless it is because at this particular juncture they *are* abolitionists. If men who uphold the administration in its efforts to obliterate slavery from the continent by the scratch of a pen are not abolitionists, 'tis time the world had a new dictionary.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The receipts and transfers at the barracks yesterday were far from being large. In the morning eighty-three convalescents were received from different points. Five deserters arrived from Detroit, five from Indianapolis, and one from Philadelphia. John Longfield, of company K, 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested on the street by the patrols, and not being able to produce papers to account for his absence from his command, he was sent to prison and will be forwarded to Nashville as a deserter. During the day sixty convalescents were sent to Nashville and thirty-one to Cairo. Sixty stragglers and recruits for Pennsylvania and Illinois regiments were forwarded to Nashville on the evening train. Four deserters were sent to Cairo and twenty-seven to the front *via* Nashville. Two soldiers belonging to the 130th Indiana, were arrested as stragglers and sent to their regiment, now quartered at Park Barracks. The 130th Indiana is one of the new regiments assigned to General Hovey's brigade. It is waiting, with other regiments, to be furnished transportation south.

Some of our contemporaries still continue to characterize the recent movement on Dalton as a failure and represent it as intended for a general advance. The fact that our troops fell back with the greatest possible leisure to Ringgold, taking three days to march ten miles, does not look like a rout or a retreat, but shows that a feint was successfully made while positions were ascertained, the knowledge of which will be of the very first importance to Gen. Sherman in his future movements.

There are three or four papers in the United States that want the war to cease just where it is, with no result whatever. They wish it, like an old bachelor or maid, to "die without issue."

Nothing thrives at present in Charleston except grass. If it were not for the bombshells, the citizens could let out their streets as sheep and cattle pastures.

Gen. George W. Bickley claims in his diary to have been the father of the rebellion. We hear nothing about its mother. In truth it never was worth a dam.

The rebels show their hostility to the Federal Government by fighting it, and a great many of the radicals evince their love for it by cheating it.

The McClellan meeting in New York, on Thursday night last, a report of which we publish to-day, was, the Journal of Commerce says, one of the grandest demonstrations of modern times. The thousands of men who thronged the Great Hall and the streets around the building, were moved by one common feeling of patriotic devotion to the Union and Constitution, and of admiration and love for THE MAN who has so often saved the country from ruin.

The great hall was packed and jammed to its utmost capacity. No arrangements had been made for outside meetings. No platforms were erected nor lights prepared. Notwithstanding this, after the hall and lobbies were filled to suffocation, thousands crowded the streets in front of the Institute, standing in the cold March wind, and heard by moonlight a series of brilliant speeches from the front balcony, while other thousands came and went, unable to get near the speakers. Such a meeting, unaided by party machinery, was never before seen in New York, or America. The enthusiasm was immense in all parts of the vast gathering. The admiration of the people for the man whom the soldiers love is abundantly proved by this grand assembly. In vain have the radical party hurled slanders, coined falsehoods, scattered invectives, and poured out the floods of their abuse. General McClellan is unquestionably the most popular man in America to-day. He holds his firm place in the hearts of the people, whose affection and gratitude will forever follow him.

If the color of Jeff Davis's skin were to strike in, his soul would be white. If the color of his soul were to strike out, his skin would be black.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAVE CITY, March 22.

Major Regney of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. Weatherford, of Gen. Hobson's command, arrived here this evening with the notorious rebel Col. Hamilton, and twelve of his men. They will be sent to Louisville. The first despatch received here stated that Capt. Stone of the 37th Kentucky Infantry, captured Hamilton, which is a mistake.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Clark called up the Senate bill amending the act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents, which was passed. The bill provides that the weight of the cent shall be forty-eight grains, and that it shall be composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc of tin. It also provides for the coinage of a two cent piece of the same composition.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men were raised under the military law of the last Congress, how many were volunteers and how many were drafted, whether the $25 bounty had been paid to the nine months's volunters, and why it was withheld, and whether any bounty had been paid to any drafted men.

HOUSE.

The House next considered the bill reported by Mr. Davis from the Special Committee to provide a civil government for the States usurped or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, made a speech in favor of giving the rebellious States a republican form of government without slavery. He opposed President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction as impracticable. He regarded the emancipation proclamation as not valid, but to be determined as a judicial question.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Commercial's Washington special says Gen. Hancock is summoned before the War Committee to-day, to testify as to the management of the Army of the Potomac.

Indications now are that Meade will be temporarily relieved of the army, which is to be divided into three divisions, under Sedgwick, Hancock, and Warren. Gen. Grant will also have two corps, under Burnside and Sigel.

Official advices from Arkansas states that there is a steady return there of citizens to their allegiance, many prominent rebels being among the number.

Gen. Albert Pike has made overtures for an amnesty.

The Post's special says that the charge that the Government has paid transportation for civilians to return home to vote, is ascertained to be entirely false.

The Committee on Elections has taken up the Kentucky contested election case. It is based upon alleged military interference.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's New Orleans letter says Gen. Banks took the field on the 9th, leaving for Franklin to direct the operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry, with twenty-four light guns, and four brigades, under General Lee, and will sweep across the country, thence into Arkansas.

Most of General Grant's staff arrived in Washington at noon to-day, and all are making preprrations for the general gala at the front.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given positive orders prohibiting shipments of American coin to Canada.

NEWBERN, March 19.

The recent raid on Richmond caused the rebel Gen. Pickett to send several of his regiments from this State. To be ready to commence operations in this direction, these regiments are returning here, evidently with the view of carrying out their original intention.

Governor Vance, in one of his recent speeches, stated that Lee depends on North Carolina for the support of his army. He adverted to the importance of keeping the railroad in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they should fail to perform their mission.

The Wilmington Journal, in speaking of the success of the blockade-runners in getting into that place, says the statistics for the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty has been captured.

In rough weather the blockaders are forced to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is the most auspicious time for our skilful pilots, who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss their mark. The report of Governor Vance, showing the amount of rebel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel in great quantities. An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous channels embracing an area of 30 miles, the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective.

W. W. Holden is out in a card announcing himself as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.

An exploring party started for the Navajoe country, under the guidance of a captain and one Indian woman, who offers to guide them to a place where gold is abundant.

CAIRO, March 22.

The United States steamer Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans 15th, arrived with a cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. No news of general interest. As the steamer was leaving Memphis on the 20th, the block of buildings used as a commissary store fell, burying beneath the ruins about forty negroes and five or six soldiers, who were guarding the stores.

The steamer Von Phul passed up for St. Louis with the 5th Illinois cavalry veterans, en route home on furlough.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The following is a letter of instruction sent to-day to all the Collectors of Customs and special agents of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEP'T, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864.

SIR: The forty-second trade regulations, series of September 1863, is hereby so far modified, that, on and after the first day of April next, the invoice and valuation permit fee on shipments to and from insurrectionary districts, will be three per cent. instead of five, as therein prescribed. S. P. CHASE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 21.

Richmond papers of the 15th have been received. The following is all they contain:

Governor Clark has ordered a meeting of the Legislature at Macon, Georgia, on the 21st instant.

PETERSBURG, March 14.

Captain Edinburg and eight men, of the signal corps, boarded and captured, on Friday night, off Nansemond river, the schooner Julia Baker, of Portland, loaded with valuable stores. The captain and crew and three negroes were brought off, and the vessel was burned. She was valued at $10,000. Several vessels and a gunboat were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

CAIRO, March 22.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners were brought up on Sunday, and were forwarded to Camp Chase to-night.

MEMPHIS, March 20.

Advices from Vickburg of March 14, report large numbers of fires. Several Government storehouses were set on fire on that day by incendiaries. The large railroad depot and several buildings adjoining were burned, consuming a large quantity of Government property. There is no news from the expedition to Shreveport.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The majority of the Central Committee appointed by the Union Convention of the State of Kentucky, that assembled in Louisville on the 18th March, 1863, consider it their duty and right to call another Convention:

Wherefore, it is resolved that the voters of our State who stand upon and indorse the platform adopted by the Union Democratic Convention held in the city of Louisville on the 18th of March last, and who desire to carry it out, be requested to select delegates to a Convention, to be held in the said city on the 25th of May next, for the purpose of forming a State electoral-ticket, and selecting delegates to the Union Conservative National Convention which meets in the city of Chicago on the 4th of July next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
R. KNOTT,
GEO. P. DOERN,
HAMILTON POPE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

☞ Our pleasant rebel correspondent "V" in her letter that we published last week, speaks very warmly of Gen. Buckner. She says:

You remember the noble principle on which the South began, releasing the many officers who surrendered at Fort Sumter after the most courteous attentions. How did the North return the favor then shown to their officers? To our beloved Gen. Buckner they gave a *dungeon* and threatened *his life* though *a prisoner!* I think he did the noblest deed the annals of the war can show at Fort Donelson, and *that* at least should have entitled him to the respect of a brave people.

It is evident that our young rebel friend has been too much devoted to pleasanter matters to study very carefully the things of which she speaks. When the rebels captured Fort Sumter, there was no regular war between the Federal Government and the rebel Confederacy. Up to the time of the attack upon that fort, there was no semblance of war, and, both before and after the capture, the rebel leaders assured their people that there wouldn't and couldn't be war. The rebel engineers were allowed to work three or four weeks, planting their heavy guns wherever they pleased in the neighborhood of Sumter, Major Anderson being under instructions not to molest their operations. When the handful of men composing the little garrison surrendered, the rebel authorities *couldn't* hold them as prisoners of war without assuming that war existed, and this was the very last thing they could have been induced to assume. With their views and expectations and intentions, only one course was possible, and that was to let Anderson and his men go free. But does our correspondent suppose that this action, taken by the rebels when they held that there was and would be no war, imposed an obligation upon our military authorities not to keep Gen. Buckner and the other officers and men captured at Fort Donelson, when the wild tide of actual war was surging in all directions, and after prisoners had been taken and held on both sides?

Our correspondent thinks that Gen. Buckner did at Donelson the noblest deed the annals of the war can show. We suppose she refers to his not having disgraced himself by running away the night before the surrender, as Pillow and Floyd did, and leaving the rank and file to take care of themselves. If his not having been a base deserter of his own men, a recreant, a skulker, a sneak, is to be regarded as the noblest thing in the annals of this war, then let lovely lips applaud Gen. Buckner. Our correspondent says that Buckner's life was threatened. Certainly not by any Federal authorities, civil or military. If some distressed and half-maddened fathers and brothers of the young men he had basely lured into the rebellion exclaimed sometimes in their phrensy that they would kill him whenever they could get a chance, the threat, though an empty one, was not much to be wondered at. It is alleged that he was thrown into a dungeon. He was sent to Fort Lafayette, a prison that we have repeatedly visited; and, if our poor fellows at Richmond were transferred to such a place of confinement, with such rations and accommodation as Buckner & Co. had, they would dream themselves in paradise. If he was for a very brief period in a dungeon, it was because he was discovered to be implicated as chief in a conspiracy within the Fort.

We think well of Gen. Buckner's military talents and accomplishments, but he was the evil genius, the fiend, the devil of Kentucky. He was the foul corrupter of her young men. He was to them what Catiline was to the youth of Rome. He managed to be at the head of the State Guard before the commencement of the war, and at a time when only a few knew that war was imminent. The State Guard was as fine and loyal a body of young men as our State could boast. Nineteen-twentieths of them or even a larger proportion abhorred the very thought of disunion. They deemed it scarcely less than sacrilege. But their wily commander, *in due time*, cunningly distilled his "leprous poison" into their ears and hearts. Daily we learned that they were rapidly going over, for no ostensible reason, to the cause of the incipient rebellion. We felt that it was our duty to raise the alarm. Buckner called in person, first upon our friends, and then upon us, to protest to us that we were mistaken in him and in the Guard. He assured us of his and their devoted loyalty to the Union. Still we continued to sound the alarm. Then he sent some of his chief officers to us not only to repeat his assurances and protestations, but to add that the Guard were bound, by the oath or obligation, under which they were organized, to maintain the Union, and that they might be more implicitly relied on to do so than any other organization that could possibly be got up. Still our eyes were open, and we went on pealing the alarm. At last he addressed to the Journal a communication under his own name, endeavoring to convince the public that there could be no just or rational suspicion of his loyalty. But we saw the cat-like face of treachery peeping out through every line, and ceased not to send abroad the notes of alarm. The Legislature at Frankfort, awaking to the danger, enacted that the State Guard should be reorganized, and that none should belong to it without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government. Buckner and his coworkers told their men to take this oath without hesitation, assuring them that they could very properly take it twenty times a day, even though laboring all the time with their whole might to subvert and annihilate the government and the constitution. After a time, he made a journey to Washington by the very roundabout way of Bowling Green. At the latter place he spoke out. He told the young men that rebellion was on foot, and, that they must prepare as quick as possible to take part in it. He said to them: "Organize immediately! Learn discipline! Drill! Drill every night! If you have not arms, drill with canes or cornstalks! But there's no time to lose!" Thus he preached on his way to the capital, but, having arrived there, he suddenly relapsed into his old hypocrisy. To the civil and military authorities at Washington he made a show of the most ardent loyalty. He completely humbugged General Scott, who, after their interviews, offered to wager any amount that Buckner would take a Federal commission. The perfidious being got himself taken through all the surrounding fortifications, examining, as a spy, their plans, their weakness, and their strength, and carefully storing away his ill-gotten knowledge for subsequent use. Finally, after learning all he could, he left Washington, came to Kentucky, went at once South, and issued proclamation after proclamation, rallying his kindred spirits to the standard of rebellion and war. And the young men of the State Guard, whose souls he had defiled, were among the first to rush to his rallying call.

Such is the traitor, hypocrite, falsifier, spy, inciter to perjury, whom rebel men and women are ready to bow down to in half-idolatry.

☞ Governor Bramlette was authorized by the Legislature at its late session to raise five thousand troops for the defence of the State, and the ways and means were provided to obtain the requisite money. We know that such proceedings will involve heavy expenses, but we have been in hopes that the General Government would ultimately assume the responsibility. We are called upon to give an additional quota to the Federal army, and the press of some of the States sneeringly refer to Kentucky as being behind hand in her proffers of volunteers, but it is almost impossible for us to spare a man in some parts of the State without leaving such localities open to the ravages and rapine of guerillas. General Order No. 2 from Adjutant-General John Boyle appears in another column; it calls for the twelve-months' men to re-enlist for three years or during the war, in their present organizations, if the organizations are preserved entire, or to select any of the old regiments in the field, and they are promised bounties as in the case of other recruits and veterans, and the inducement of a twenty-days furlough. We trust the call will be gallantly responded to. We have no doubt that twenty thousand men could be enlisted before the first day of May, if assurance could be given that they would be permitted to guard their own counties, or if they were certain that the Government would take measures fully to protect our State. In the extreme western portion of Kentucky during the past winter there has been a horrid state of affairs, and we see no present hopes of mitigation. The few loyal residents have been stripped of everything; many excellent citizens have despairingly left the State, and the young men who have volunteered for the Union, are taken to Paducah, Columbus, or other points, while others have escaped to those points to avoid the rebel conscription, but are anxious to be organized for the extermination of the thieves who are driving their parents from their homes.

Is it not possible for our Governor to obtain from Washington the authority permanently to use some of the Kentucky troops for State protection? Were the people certain that they would not be taken away from their State, until the very last guerilla was expelled from it, they would enlist by thousands, and, when Kentucky was redeemed, they would willingly march to enfranchise Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. But a repugnance is felt at going away, as the brave men of Southern and Eastern Kentucky have done, to protect distant localities while their own homes are left completely unprotected. We cannot expect zeal in enlistments under such circumstances and it seems to us that the administration cannot appreciate the peculiar situation of Kentucky when it asks it. Our State has been cursed by guerillas until some portions of it are exhausted and will be unable to raise crops for the coming season; for the Union men are exposed to every indignity at the hands of those who joined the rebel army at the beginning of the war but have returned with impunity and are now playing the parts of robbers and incendiaries; the scoundrels give protection to their own sympathizing kin, but the Federal Government does not afford protection to those whose every impulse is for the Union and who have stood up for the government when the murderous halter was around their necks and every wayside bush bristled with the deadly weapons of the bush-whacker. Let a regiment be sent to every county seat in the region we have indicated and remain there until the loyal inhabitants can be armed, equipped, and organized for self-protection. This is the only way to root out the guerillas. If the War Department refuse to act in the matter let Governor Bramlette take immediate measures to carry it out, and he will receive the gratitude of those who are now outcasts and fugitives from their once happy homes. As, however, the exigencies of the service require it, the people of Kentucky will again come forward as they have done before. We are confident that none of our fellow-citizens will so far forget their duty as to hesitate when the Governor calls upon them, but we trust he will use every possible endeavor to secure an assurance of home defence.

☞ We have received several copies of a placard recently issued by a white recruiting officer of nigger troops at Clarksville. It is a very disgusting thing. On the back of it are these words: "All slaves were made freemen by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, January 1, 1863. Come, then, able-bodied colored men, to the nearest United States camp and fight for the Stars and Stripes." On the other side is an engraving of a white officer in epaulettes, pointing a sword toward the sky with his right hand and grasping with his left the staff of the American flag, inscribed "freedom to the slave," a nigger school-house filled and surrounded by little niggers, the nigger schoolmaster is reading a newspaper, a big nigger in coat and cap of indigo-blue striking chains from the limbs of male and female slaves, and a nigger regiment rushing after a leader, whose color is designedly undistinguishable, under a flag marked "United States regiment colored troops."

The placard bears no name. This is the only scrap of evidence that the recruiting officer who got it up, is not, whilst seeming to court shame, stone-dead to all sense of it.

☞ Rumors thicken in the Northern States as to the disloyalty of Kentucky, and of conspiracies to resist the laws. Like the Secretary of Louis XIII. the radical papers bring forward

——— the secret correspondence,
Accounts of spies, deserters, heretics,
Assassins, poisoners,

but they are all of a piece with the insane wish expressed nearly three years ago, that Kentucky could be kicked out of the Union in order to make an issue with slavery. Despite of malice and misrepresentation, our State holds its allegiance loyally, and, if she is wronged, she will seek redress through the peaceful modes prescribed by the fundamental law of the land, and will never demean herself by any resort to rebellion.

☞ The Clarksville (Tenn.) Gazette says the military authorities there gave notice to the occupants of the following-named houses to vacate the same, preparatory to their being confiscated as the property of alien enemies and appropriated to military occupancy: Residence of James E. Bailey, Franklin street, occupied by Mrs. Howard; residence of Geo. B. Fleece, Franklin street, occupied by Mrs. King; residence of D. N. Kennedy, corner of Madison and Second streets, occupied by Mrs. Kennedy.

☞ Forney's Press expresses a fear that there is danger of a fatal severing of the Republican party. Well, it is said of a certain voracious little reptile, that, if you cut him in two in the middle, the part that has the teeth will turn round and eat the other half up and fatten upon the meal.

☞ The telegraph never clicked a more important announcement than that Lieutenant-General Grant refused to stay in Washington to attend a presidential dinner. It was an empty compliment to invite him, for he travels with his rations and waits not for feasting or feteing.

☞ The Chicago Tribune says that there was a time when we praised Andrew Johnson. If we praise a functionary when he is a blessing to the country, that's no reason why we should praise him when he becomes a curse to it.

☞ It is generally thought that our poor fellows in Libby Prison are starved. But there's no doubt that each man of them *gets a bite* every minute of the day.

☞ During Jeff Davis's late illness a good many of the rebels feared that he would die, and quite as many that he wouldn't.

☞ The radical and rebel Editors ought to be able to make great fiddlers. Every one of them draws a tremendously long bow.

☞ Let our doctors, in vaccinating people, be careful not to use pus from the pustules of rebels or radicals.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.—Gen. Sherman's official report of the movements of the 15th army corps last fall, from Vicksburg to Memphis and from Memphis to Chattanooga, its participation in the battle of Chattanooga, and subsequent march to the relief of Knoxville, will be immediately given to the public. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says it is a remarkable account of the most remarkable movement of the war. It is written in Gen. Sherman's original, independent style. It discloses the fact that, by order of General Halleck, he was instructed to repair the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and draw his supplies over it as he moved from the west to the east. This difficult undertaking greatly delayed his movements, and was abandoned on the 23d of October by order of General Grant. Of the alleged check of the 15th army corps in the battle of Chattanooga, General Sherman says: "The movement seen from Chattanooga, five miles off, gave rise to the report, which even General Meigs has repeated, that we were repulsed on the left. Not so. The real attacking columns of Gen. Corse, Col. Loomis, and Gen. Smith were not repulsed; they engaged in a close struggle all day, persistently, stubbornly, and willingly. When the 2d Reserve Brigade of Gen. John E. Smith fell back as described, the enemy made a show of pursuit, but was caught in flank by the well-directed fire of our brigade on the wooded crest, and hastily sought his cover behind the hill. Thus matters stood about three P.M.

The day was bright and clear, and the amphitheatre of Chattanooga lay in beauty at our feet. I had watched for the attack of General Thomas early in the day. Column after column of the enemy were streaming toward me; gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us, from every hill and spur that gave a view of any part of the ground held by us. An occasional shot from Fort Wood and Orchard Knob, and some musketry fire and artillery about Lookout Mountain, was all that I could detect on our side; but about 3 P. M. I noticed the whole line of musketry fire in front of Orchard Knob, extending further and further right and left, and on. We could only hear a faint echo of sound, but enough was seen to satisfy me that General Thomas was moving in the centre. I knew our attack had drawn vast masses of the enemy to our flank, and felt sure of the result. Some guns, which had been firing at us all day, were silenced, or were turned in a different direction. The advancing line of musketry fire, from Orchard Knob, disappeared to us behind a spur of the hill, and could no longer be seen. It was not until night closed that I knew that the troops in Chattanooga had swept across Mission Ridge, and had broken the enemy's centre.

In summing up what the 15th corps did during the period of incessant activity from the 22d of September to the middle of December, General Sherman says: "It will thus appear that we have been constantly in motion since our departure from the Big Black, and until the present moment I have been unable to receive from subordinate commanders the usual full detailed reports of events, and have therefore been compelled to make up this report from my own personal memory; but as soon as possible subordinate reports will be received and duly forwarded.

"In reviewing the past, I must do justice to my command, for the patience, cheerfulness, and courage which officers and men displayed throughout in battle, on the march and in camp. For long periods, without regular rations or supplies of any kind, they have marched through mud and over rocks and mountains barefoot, without a murmur, without a moment's rest; and, after a march of over four hundred miles, without stop for three successive nights, we crossed the Tennessee, fought our part of the battle of Chattanooga, pursued the enemy out of town, and then turned and marched more than one hundred miles, and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, which gave so much anxiety to the country. It is hard to realize the importance of these events, without realizing the memory of the general feeling which pervaded all minds at Chattanooga prior to my arrival; I can not speak of the 15th Army Corps without a seeming vanity, but I am no longer its commander. I assert there is no better body of soldiers in America than it, or who have done more or better service. I wish all to feel a just pride in its real honors."

General Sherman pays a very high compliment to General W. F. Smith for his ability in the conduct of the engineering operations around Chattanooga.

A MURDEROUS SCHEME FRUSTRATED.—Mr Robert H. Phillips, in a letter from Nashville, gives us an account of a frustrated robbery and probable murder on the steamer Mercury, on her recent trip from Louisville to that city. At Smithland the boat took on two individuals who gave their names as Watson and Fletcher, and claimed to be secret detectives of Nashville, having in charge a soldier named C. H. Montgomery, arrested for desertion. There was also on board the boat a young man named George Wilkes, a Government aid from the Louisville Customhouse. It was observed by all that the soldier Montgomery was anxious to communicate with Wilkes, but was so closely watched by the detectives that for some time he was unable to accomplish his wish, but finally he was enabled to state that the detectives had made overtures to him to rob a passenger who had $4,000 with him and slept in room No. 9. They gave him a heavy slung-shot, and told him if the man waked, to hit him in the head and escape to the shore; they would pursue him, and when in the woods they could all share the plunder, while they would not report him at Nashville. This was arranged to take place when the boat lay up for the night at Bell's Mill, twenty miles below Nashville. After a consultation between Mr. Wilkes and Capt. Mellen, it was arranged that the former should stay up all night and watch the actions of the detectives. Between one and two o'clock these worthies got up, took seats by the stove, and asked all sorts of questions as to how long the Captain was going to sleep and when the mate's watch commenced. Upon being told that the Captain had given orders to allow no one to leave the boat that night and that the stage plank had been taken in, they appeared much disappointed and retired to their beds. The next morning the soldier stated that they had agreed to wait till they arrived at Nashville, where they would persuade their intended victim to go to the theatre and lead him by some lonely place where the soldier could lie in wait. Upon reaching Nashville, Capt. Mellen, Mr. Wilkes, and Pilot White went to the Provost Marshal, and, upon their statement of facts, the detectives were brought up for examination before him, and subsequently held over for trial.

BARRACKS NEWS.—Not much business was transacted at the Barracks yesterday. The only men received were one hundred and fifty convalescents from various points. Jeremiah Rudyard and Henry Holmes, 13th Indiana cavalry, were arrested in Jeffersonville, charged with desertion. They were transferred to this side of the river and confined in the Military Prison. During the day seventy-five convalescents were sent to Nashville, and twenty-five to Cairo. Forty deserters were forwarded to Nashville, three to Washington, and one to Baltimore. Since the Barracks has been repaired, and new bunks constructed throughout, the building presents a neat and comfortable appearance.

☞ The notorious guerilla Hamilton, on his way to this city last evening, under charge of Capt. Baker, of the 35th Kentucky regiment, remarked to persons on the train that he intended to advise the ten men captured with him to take the oath of allegiance. We wonder whether he will advise them to keep it?

☞ We have accomplished a great deal in this war, thank God. We have not accomplished one-half of what we should have done, thank the Administration.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

☞ The public situation with respect to parties may be very briefly stated.

There are, as we beg to repeat, but two great parties in the country; namely, the conservative party, and the radical party. The basis of the radical party is universal and immediate emancipation by the general government, and the prosecution of the war until the accomplishment of this end is secured. The basis of the conservative party is the constitution, and the prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the constitution is acknowledged. The latter is a constitutional party. The former is a revolutionary party. The conservative party would maintain the government as our fathers made it. The radical party would subvert the government and construct a new one according to the radical vagaries. Such are the respective bases of the two great parties of the country.

In each of these great parties there are factionists, that, while acquiescing in the final determinations of the party and co-operating in the work of executing such determinations, see fit to keep up meanwhile a clamor for their peculiar notions. Thus, for example, the radical party embraces an amalgamation faction, as the conservative party embraces a peace faction, though with this difference in the cases, that, whereas the doctrine of the peace faction is essentially at war with the basis of the conservative party, and can never in any event receive the sanction of the conservatives of the country, the doctrine of the amalgamation faction is a logical consequence of the basis of the radical party, and, if in November the radicals should unfortunately renew their ascendancy in the government, would probably become the accepted doctrine of the party. There is certainly a far greater probability that the radical party will adopt the doctrine of the amalgamationists than there is that the conservative party will adopt the doctrine of the peace factionists. There is indeed no probability whatever of this last result. There is no possibility of it. We hold it to be a political and moral impossibility.

Undoubtedly some of the delegations to the conservative national convention will include peace factionists, but they will be lost in the convention, and will yield to the overpowering voice of the majority. The Ohio delegation, if we may judge from the telegraphic despatches, is divided on this point, but the delegation of the great State of New York, with Governor Seymour at its head, is a unit in favor of the conservative basis, as will be the delegations of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Maine and Massachusetts and Kentucky, with the delegations of the principal States of the Northwest. The doctrine of the peace faction will not be heard of in the Chicago Convention. The pestilent heresy will fare quite as badly at the hands of the conservatives at Chicago as it has fared at the hands of the conservatives in Congress, by whom it has been solemnly repudiated with scarcely a dissenting voice, as we have repeatedly shown in our columns. In short, the conservative party of the country is poised firmly on the basis we have mentioned. There is no hostile power within or without the party great enough to move it from this basis. On the other hand, the radical party, as we have said, rests broadly on the basis of revolutionary abolitionism.

This is briefly the public situation with respect to parties. It is in the face of this situation that the radicals here and elsewhere attempt to stigmatize the conservative party of the country as a peace party. The attempt is not merely barefaced but dishonest. It is made simply for the purpose of diverting the public attention from the acknowledged basis of the radical party, at which no right-minded patriot can look without spurning it with indignation and disgust. But the public attention in a juncture so unspeakably grave is not to be diverted by any such miserable artifice as this. The radical party must stand or fall on its own bottom, ruinous and loathsome and infamous as it is. The conservative party, which cannot be argued down, will not be lied down. It can and will assert itself and unmask its adversary.

KENTUCKY'S QUOTA.—The telegraph brings us a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the call for 200,000 men, with all the credits deducted and the deficiencies added, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers up to March 1, 1864. The balances due are thus reported:

Maine	6,641	New York	59,330
New Hampshire	2,828	New Jersey	14,224
Massachusetts	23,592	Pennsylvania	14,127
Vermont	170	Delaware	1,675
West Virginia	3,191	Maryland	21,728
District of Columbia	4,855	Ohio	39,223
Michigan	7,178	Wisconsin	15,402
Minnesota	5,437	Iowa	13,140
Missouri	8,887	Kentucky	15,472
Kansas	2,587	Indiana	3,089

Take the balance of 15,472 due by Kentucky, and it is about 1,700 for each one of her nine representatives in Congress. This ratio will give Massachusetts, West Virginia, Minnesota, Kansas, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other States a worse "showing" than she presents, and it ought to silence the shameful charges which have been made against her of being dilatory in answering the draft. We believe when the enlisted veterans obtained this month are deducted from the quota of our State that the proportionate "showing" of Kentucky will be still better than it now is. Nor is this all, for a subsequent despatch informs us that the amounts charged to New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are for the 200,000 call and do not include the deficiencies under the former calls, which will add materially to their bad "showing." We do not refer to this subject for the sake of faultfinding, as we feel confident that nearly all the States have performed their whole duty to the extent of their ability. But the radical papers have shown a malignant determination to misrepresent our State, or else they have spoken in inexcusable ignorance. The Philadelphia Bulletin said last week, "it is a well-known fact that Kentucky is 20,000 behindhand," and the New York Tribune has found out the "cause of all the trouble" when it says:

If Kentucky promptly fills her quota with whites, there will be no conscription of the blacks. But—and here is the pinch—she *does not* fill her quota, either with slaveholders or poor whites—and so is on the verge of a heavy draft. And her conservative Unionists of the McClellan type are making a row about the enrolment of slaves instead of filling up their quota of whites. Hence, you see, the new trouble.

What are the facts? Kentucky with a white male population of 474,183 in 1860, but much depleted by the departure of rebels and the expatriation of rebel sympathizers since, has an entire deficiency of 15,000 to be filled, while New York, with a population of 1,918,279 at the same time, which has been constantly increasing, had a balance against her of 59,000 up to the first of March, to which is to be added whatever deficiency may have existed under previous calls. Pennsylvania also exhibits a balance against her of 14,000, while her former deficiency—if there is any, which we do not think is the case—must be added. We say we do not think there is, for she has had a force of her State militia in the field to repel raids, variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 men, and she has a large reserve, some of which, we presume, are credited to her, as we know the State has always been ready and willing to answer the call of the country. Our object is to defend Kentucky from illiberal and unjust attacks, and not to impute dereliction of duty to any other State. But when it is shown from the record, that New York has not been as prompt in furnishing her quota as our State has been; "hence you see," we feel impelled to let the fact be known. And when, too, the Tribune assails Kentucky, we cannot fail to remember that last fall the Empire State was "on the verge of a heavy draft" and then it did not merely "make a row about the enrolment" but actually had a riot continuing several days with a terrible loss of life and wanton destruction of property in its principal city, for the avowed purpose of resisting the enrolment, instead of filling up their "quota of whites."

But there are some other facts in reference to the position of Kentucky on this subject, which merit consideration. Many of the Northern States, which have been laggard in filling their contingents, have prohibited the enrolment of any recruits within their borders unless they are credited to account of their respective quotas, no matter where they may be taken into the service. This they have an unquestioned right to do, but the same privilege has not been conceded in Kentucky, where Federal officers have been sent to recruit our negroes, free and slave, and abduct them from our State, and carry them off to be credited to and swell the quotas of other States. Indiana and Illinois we point to with pride for the noble exertions they have made in raising troops, but all the negroes who have been run off from this State, and all who have escaped from other States, and been taken into military service there, have been credited upon their contingents. We know many citizens of our State, who have visited the contraband camps in these States, and seen there negroes, who belong here, serving in the Federal ranks. There are open agencies across the Ohio river to receive them, and our State is placarded with illuminated handbills to induce the blacks to "come to the nearest United States camp and fight for the Stars and Stripes." If this appeal is successful they will all be credited to other States, and besides this it should not be forgotten that this policy was put in practice long before any call was made upon Kentucky for her negro population to serve as soldiers. The manifest injustice of this need not be elaborated, but it cannot be repaired. We might as well go to the gulf to separate the water drops which have given volume to it from the springs of Kentucky as to hunt through the various regiments to find the "contrabands" who belong to our State.

But, while our State is being exhausted, let us not hear any more of this senseless clamor and pitiful objurgation. Kentucky has fought this rebellion on the very threshold of her homes; she has been imperilled night and day, but has never quailed; the more imminent the danger, the more steadfast has been her loyalty and her trust. Our city of Louisville has had rebel pickets nearer to its centre than Laurel Hill would be to Philadelphia State-house, or the site of the old Crystal Palace to New York City Hall; we have therefore felt the rebellion, and our very cemeteries have been marked by the path of fortifications. Whole districts of the State have been depopulated, and others have never been protected by the Government from the marauding guerillas; we have not the population, the resources, or the able-bodied men we had in 1860. But New York has seen none of the wrinkles of grim-visaged war; she has grown rich by furnishing supplies, on the sale of her commercial marine, and from the influx of population; yet the Tribune was terribly scared when it feared that Lee would water his horse in the Delaware, and perhaps the next day from the stream which first gladdened the eyes of Hendrich Hudson some two hundred and fifty years ago, or threaten old Gotham with siege artillery from Bergen Heights. Philadelphia, too, has been made acquainted with the fact that distance lends enchantment to the view of war; that contracts are preferable to cannon, and loyal leagues in palatial houses to wearisome leagues of march in sun and storm; she has felt that Gettysburg was

——— an honorable outwork,
But much too near the citadel;

and it is now time for the proud metropolitan cities of the Empire and Keystone States to make earnest calls upon their own people to raise their contingents and stop their senseless clamor concerning Kentucky, of which they know nothing apparently except that her constitution recognizes slavery, and that her true representatives in Congress are using their best endeavors to prevent the private property of their constituents from being taken for the public use without just compensation.

☞ The Frankfort Commonwealth hopes that Dr. R. J. Breckinridge will "survive" what it calls our "attack" upon him. We hope so too. The Reverend belligerent has no doubt done a great deal of good, and we hope he will "survive" to do a great deal more. We can't admit however that the Louisville Journal has *attacked* him. No, he has attacked the Journal, and indeed every other paper in Kentucky except the Commonwealth, and, by implication, the whole course of the Commonwealth until within the last few weeks. No man, whether preacher or layman, is too high for us to strike back at him, though a great many may be too low. We had rather strike upward than into a hole in the ground. And we guess that the eminent Danville theologian and politician would quite as lief be rebuked by us as defended by the Frankfort Commonwealth and the "Kentucky contributor" to the Cincinnati Gazette. We presume that he would rather be gently bitten than badly slavered.

We have not, as the Commonwealth charges, shot "envenomed shafts" at Dr. Breckinridge. Our shafts, before being shot at the distinguished Divine, were dipped in a poultice, a real emollient. We wouldn't have let them off at him for the world if the Frankfort Editor had previously had their barbs in his mouth. We always fight fair. And we take back no word of praise that we ever gave to the Rev. Doctor's productions. What we praised deserved praise. What his future efforts may deserve depends on himself. We believe that a promise is held out in the Scriptures that he who saves a soul shall hide a multitude of sins. We have no reason to think that Dr. B. will ever have a multitude of sins to hide, but, to be on the safe side, let him by all means save as many souls as possible.

INDIANA AND OHIO QUOTAS.—It has been ascertained at Columbus that enough veterans have already been credited to Ohio to reduce the deficiency under all calls to 24,000, and those yet to be credited will put the State out of the woods on the 500,000 call; so the State has only now to raise 20,595 men, the quota on the last call. From Indiana we learn that the Provost Marshal notified Gov. Morton ten days ago that the State was credited with a surplus of 7,830 over all calls up to January 31st, not including re-enlisted veterans. When they come to be credited, Indiana will have a surplus of not less than 10,000 over all calls now made.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette has an abolition correspondent whom it calls its "Kentucky Contributor." He generally devotes himself to the Louisville Journal. We suppose we can stand his loud doses of "bark." He is a very small concern. He is inappreciably small. He is infinitesimally small. He is so small, that, at the final reckoning, when the righteous and the wicked shall be summoned to the great bar, the former to go to the right hand and the latter to the left, he will remain standing in the centre, unseen by Omniscience to all eternity.

☞ A letter-writer from Chattanooga to a radical paper says that the officers and soldiers of the Federal army were very angry at our failure to denounce Col. Wolford for his Lexington speech. We have too high an opinion of the mass of the officers and soldiers to believe this story about their indignation. If however any indignant officers wish to dim or eclipse the glory of Kentucky's favorite fighter, let them outfight him.

☞ The Fairchild, one of the Mississippi Marine Brigade transports, will arrive at the city wharf to-day, with the 23d and 52d Indiana re-enlisted volunteers on board. The regiments have been serving with the Army of Tennessee, and are en route for home.

☞ The 2d Kentucky cavalry regiment, has re-enlisted, and the men are on their way home, having been granted a thirty days' furlough. Lieut.-Col. Watts is in command of the regiment.

☞ Jeff Davis's signature, put to any document, is the sign of a traitor.

☞ Adventure and romance are said to be the companions of war, and the terrible struggle which has been desolating our fair land for nearly three years has given birth to many wild, romantic incidents. Beneath the smoke rolling above the angry thunders on every battlefield thrilling adventures are enacted, and we have the real romance of daring, dash, and death, and, lastly, the romance of gentle love. We have had placed in our possession an incident of the latter nature, that will bear repeating to the world. When the bloody battle of Gettysburg was raging hottest, a young Lieutenant, who was bravely leading his men in the front line, fell in the moment of making a victorious charge. Severely wounded, he was borne bleeding from the field. He was taken to a private house, a short distance in the rear of the battle-ground. The army surgeons were all employed in caring for the wounded, sheltered by the hospital tents. Our young Lieutenant was left without a physician. A young lady, who was on a visit to some friends in the vicinity of Gettysburg, noticed his condition, and kindly bandaged his wounds, and watched by his side until surgical assistance could be rendered. The injuries of the Lieutenant were found to be so great that his life was despaired of. He was unable to be removed from the house. The young lady kindly volunteered to be his nurse. For weeks she bent over his form, soothed his fevered brow, and watched the faint flutterings of life. The sufferer grew better; and, during the days of convalescence, the fair nurse and her patient learned to speak of love. Before the young lady left for her home in Kentucky, the vows of love were plighted. Months rolled by, and the Lieutenant's wounds were healed. He could not forget his fair nurse, and, taking the train for Louisville, he again stood in the presence of his bethrothed. Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the romance was furnished with a sequel by the happy pair being united in wedlock. The guests that witnessed the gallant officer and happy bridegroom lead the blushing Miss B—— to the altar last night, admit that a treasure was secured in the bride, and war has romances of love as well as of heroic daring.

☞ We had occasion recently to denounce as utterly and infamously false the statements of the Cincinnati Gazette to the effect that Lieutenant-Governor Jacob had been unreserved in giving the plan of resisting the enrolment of blacks in this State. It must be remembered that the Gazette charged that "the communications of the Army of the West, being through Kentucky, were to be seized, the stoppage of its supplies would force it to fall back to the Ohio river, and the rebel army would follow, and Kentucky would be united to her Southern sisters." The Cincinnati Commercial brands the Gazette's article as inflammatory, and administers the following deserved and pointed rebuke:

The Editor of the Gazette, we fear, is very careless as to the authority upon which he bases positive declarations of fact. There are several instances, within our own observation, where he has roundly asserted knowledge of matters of which he knew nothing. This is a bad habit, in the discussion of small matters, and becomes a grave and dangerous offence when indulged in reference to critical public affairs.

The tone of the Gazette relative to the present, or rather recent, excitement in Kentucky, has been menacing and full of irritability and quarrelsomeness. If we were to judge of the Editor's private opinions by the temper he has displayed in this matter, we should be obliged to believe he would be delighted to see an outbreak of hostilities between the State authorities of Kentucky and the National authorities. He is manifestly of the restless malignants who have never understood the services of the Union men in Kentucky, and have always sneered at the idea of Kentucky loyalty. These men seem anxious that the opposition to the Government should be constantly augmented and embittered. Our own impression is that we have a large enough contract on hand already, and we are opposed to any needless increase of it.

☞ Colonel Weatherford's regiment, the 13th Kentucky cavalry, is now stationed at points along the Cumberland river from Burkesville, Kentucky, to Celina, Tennessee. The men are well acquainted with the country, and, in all of their operations against guerillas, have been cheeringly successful. The numerous bands that exercised control over the Cumberland river in the early part of the past winter have been almost entirely annihilated by the boys of the 13th cavalry. Among their captures we notice the guerilla leaders Hamilton, Richardson, Maj. McHenry, and Murray. Captain Smith, a notorious chief, was killed in a skirmish on last Monday, and McHenry was captured at the same time. As long as the 13th Kentucky cavalry remains on the Cumberland river, the people feel secure from raids and depredations.

FORTY-SEVEN GUERILLAS CAPTURED.—Late information from Vicksburg is to the effect that news had been brought in by negroes that a portion of the marine brigade, under Captain Crandall, recently surprised a rebel camp, 12 miles east of Port Gibson, and captured forty-seven prisoners and their arms, including Captain Lewis, besides releasing five of our men who had been taken at Big Black a few days before. A large lot of provisions was destroyed by the same party. Lieutenant Fredericks, who escaped from our boats at New Madrid, was recaptured by Col. Ellett.

BARRACKS NEWS.—The receipts were light at the Barracks yesterday. One hundred and fifty convalescents and recruits reported as arriving from Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Fourteen deserters were received from Cincinnati, eight from Indianapolis, and two from Lexington. One hundred and seventy-five convalescents were forwarded to Nashville, and twenty-two to Lexington. Four deserters were sent to Nashville in irons, and four to Lexington. No arrests were reported as being made on the street yesterday.

☞ One of the most bloody tragedies that has startled a community for a long time, was enacted yesterday on the Salt river road, eleven miles from the city. Jacob Frank and Daniel Hayback got into a quarrel over some money, owed by the latter to the former. In the heat of passion, Frank seized Hayback and deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, after which, with the same bloody knife, he cut his own throat. Both stabs were fatal, death ensuing in a few minutes.

☞ A gentleman informs us that the farmers of Bullitt and adjoining counties of the State, are much annoyed by the frequent nocturnal visits of daring horse-theives. A gang of these villains is organizing in that portion of Kentucky, and the best horses of the country are nightly stolen from the pastures and stables. If halters around the horses' necks can't save them, it would be well to try what virtue there would be in applying them to the throats of the horse-thieves.

☞ The guerilla Hamilton wrote a letter from Cave City to his wife, living at Celina, informing her of his capture by the Federal forces. In the letter, he spoke of the kind treatment he received at the hands of the Union forces, and advised her to inform the men of his old command to surrender themselves to the Federal troops, providing they would be permitted to take the oath of allegiance and return to their homes.

☞ On Saturday evening, as an audience began to assemble at Shiloh Church, at Knightstown, Indiana, to hear Chaplain Lozier on the Sanitary Commission, a soldier, named Back, stood in the door, and as the first man went to enter, he killed him with a knife. He was arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

☞ The Editor of the Chicago Tribune says that we are "becoming more and more copperhead." If our head is copper, the cents that could be made from it would have ten times the value of all the sense in his.

☞ The Minnesota Post, a radical paper, denounces the Louisville Journal. The difference between the two papers is, that one is a pillar of the Union, and the other only a Post.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

☞ The New York papers are nearly all giving Gen. Grant a great deal of gratuitous advice as to his conduct of the Army of the Potomac and the general management of the war. One of the chief reasons for the undeviating success of Gen. Grant has been that his theatre of action was so far removed from Washington that he could not hear any prompter's bell or manager's directions. If our New York contemporaries really wish that the Union cause shall be successful under the leadership of the Lieutenant-General, they will abstain from all useless criticism, commendation, or counsel in advance, but prepare themselves to speak of his actions in a spirit of fairness and candor. Let them take care not to condemn whenever a canard flits across their path of vision or a sensation report from some correspondent startles them from their propriety. The policy of Gen. Grant is never developed until his schemes are accomplished. His reticence is proverbial among those who know him best, and the writers from the front who profess to know the most will usually be found the most ignorant of his real designs. We hope Gen. Grant will make the order universal which has proved of such benefit in the Army of the Cumberland, and compel every army correspondent to sign his full name to his letters. This will soon separate the chaff from the wheat, and indicate to newspaper proprietors who are their really reliable correspondents, and who are the mischievous gossippers. In the Southwest, we have hardly known the jealous rivalry and disgraceful undermining which have been so extensively used in the Virginia campaigns, to pull down merit and exalt mediocrity, and, in the few isolated cases where such things have occurred, they have been traced to officers or writers who have learned pernicious lessons in other departments. In the very ratio in which Gen. Grant is unmolested by newspaper commendation or vapid criticisms will he prove his energy and his successes. He is a true soldier and scorns the flatteries of courtiers, and as he thoroughly understands his own business he wants no advice. He will decide all questions as to the Peninsula route or the Rapid Ann route to Richmond, uninfluenced by friends or enemies, and when he moves it will, we have not a doubt, be with terrible energy and effect.

☞ The Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, speaking of the secret conspiracy recently reported to exist in Kentucky for the transfer of the State or at least a portion of it to the rebel Confederacy, professes to know a great deal about the matter. He says:

We know that men who are political Joabs among the conservatives—rampant in their defence of the usurpation of the Guthrie-Prentice Central Committee—were fully posted in the movement.

Now if the Editor of the Commonwealth knows, as he says he does, of persons, "Joabs" as he calls them, who, although "fully posted" as to the movement of the secret conspirators for the perfidious betrayal of Kentucky into the rebellion, kept the secret to themselves instead of denouncing the conspirators to the proper authorities, why does not *he* denounce by name the said "Joabs" who have thus connived at the treasonable conspiracy? Are not those connivers at treason, those false men who conceal it, hide it, cloak it, traitors themselves to all intents and purposes, and cannot the Frankfort Editor, who pretends to *know* them, designate them somewhat more definitely than as "Joabs?" What earthly reason is there why he should not be summoned at once before a competent military or civil tribunal and required to tell who they are that have been acting as the countenancers if not the accomplices of conspirators and traitors? Shall an Editor, who publicly declares that certain persons, whom he can identify, are privy to a dreadful conspiracy against Kentucky and the American Republic, be allowed to cover them with the thick blanket of his silence whilst setting up noisy pretensions to the most surpassing loyalty? Is not the man who keeps the secret of wretches known to him to be privy to plans of theft, robbery, rape, arson, and murder, almost guiltless in comparison with him who refuses to expose miscreants whom he knows to be in complicity with conspirators for the dismemberment and destruction of our country!

Give the *names*, Commonwealth! Give the *names!* The NAMES!! The NAMES!!! The Editor can see, by reference to his own paper of the 8th of March, that any person who fails, if reasonably in his power, to give information to the nearest military authorities or civil officer of the presence or approach of any guerilla or guerillas, shall, according to a recently-enacted Kentucky statute, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished, and, that any one who aids, encourages, or *conceals* wrong-doers in this rebellion, or who, having knowledge of the presence within his county of guerillas or predatory bands, fails to give immediate information thereof, shall be held no less guilty than the marauders themselves. Now the spirit of this statute is strongly applicable to the case of the Frankfort Editor. If a citizen is required by law, at the hazard of severe penalties, to report immediately the names of invading or resident guerillas, intent merely on depredation, how much more and under what severer penalties should he be made to reveal the names of persons whom he knows or says he knows to be "fully posted" as to all the movements of a secret and extensive conspiracy for the precipitation of Kentucky into the deadly grasp of the rebellion!

How long, Mr. Editor, have you known so much about this Kentucky conspiracy and the particular "conservatives" that you say are "fully posted" as to its movements? And what have been the conditions or terms of your very remarkable *reticency?* Say!

STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES.—There are immense differences in the estimates of the number of men now in our armies. Some (says a Washington letter) make out that we have less men than we had a year ago, and some that we have more. The figures at the office of the Provost Marshal-General show an increase of 406,000 to the armies since the 1st of January, 1863, there having been added 531,000 and lost 125,000. The official figures are as follows:

Enlistments from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1863	68,000
From Nov. 1, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864	110,000
From Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, 1864	90,000
Product of the draft of 1863	40,000
Deserters returned	28,000
Invalid corps	25,000
Re-enlisted veterans	100,000
Black troops	70,000
Total	531,000

As an interesting addition to this estimate we have, by telegraph, the calculation of the correspondent of the New York World, that the entire aggregate of the rebel forces is 275,000.

BARRACKS NEWS.—Yesterday one hundred and sixty convalescents, stragglers, and recruits were received at the Barracks. They were collected from points north of the city, and will be forwarded to their regiments in a few days.

Fifteen deserters arrived from Nashville, two from Detroit, three from Cincinnati, and six from Jeffersonville. The transfers yesterday were: one hundred and thirty convalescents and eight deserters, to Nashville; and nine convalescents to Cincinnati. Harvey Harvin, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and Harrison Bryan, 3d Michigan Cavalry, were transferred from the prison to the hospital for treatment. They were arrested several days ago, charged with desertion.

☞ The leaders in the rebel Confederacy, for the ostensible purpose of securing a supply of cloth, have decreed that their people shall hereafter sell no sheep or lambs for food. No doubt the leaders mean to eat the mutton themselves and pull the wool over the people's eyes.

☞ It is reported that the infamous Champ Ferguson has been killed. There are few that we should so well like to write an epitaph on.

☞ Let us fight the rebellion with all our might. A war with no war in it could at best lead only to a peace with no peace in it.

☞ The twenty-four soldiers of the 2d regiment North Carolina Union volunteers, hung by order of the rebel Gen. Pickett at Kinston, were not colored troops, as some of our contemporaries have supposed, but white Union men, native-born North Carolinians, refugees from conscription, or those who have taken the first opportunity to evade the compulsory service into which they were forced. A line officer of the regiment communicates the whole facts relative to this transaction in a letter to the New York Times from Beaufort on the 9th inst. The regiment was stationed at Beach Grove, the extreme outpost from Newbern when that place was attacked on the 2d February, and, finding that the position could not be held against the overwhelming rebel force, they surrendered, and of these fifty-one prisoners of war twenty-four were immediately hung by order of Gen. Pickett. The letter states that on the scaffold they met their fate like true heroes, and to the very last avowed their devotion to the Union. One of them, in a clear and firm voice, declared that he and his companions died as they had lived, "Union men." A little drummer boy named Joey Neal, but fourteen years old, was among the victims, and Amos Amyett, a robust man, was tortured for fifteen minutes before the ill-adjusted rope produced strangulation. This execution was professedly under a law of the State of North Carolina, but, as Gen. Pickett is a Virginian, and holding Confederate office, the Confederacy is responsible for the deep damnation of his atrocious crime.

We have been in hopes that there was exaggeration in the previous reports which have reached us of this foul transaction, but we fear they are lamentably true. The Times tries to discredit them, but on very slender grounds, for it cannot understand why Pickett should have taken upon himself the execution of the State statute, nor has it heard that North Carolina ever, by law, declared that those who escaped the rebel conscription were guilty of treason. But when was the arbitrary will of a malignant rebel curbed or checked by want of legal authority? If Pickett felt like indulging his wolfish propensities and thirsted for the blood of those who had fallen into his power, he would not have stopped to consult statute-books; and, as to the improbability that North Carolina should have passed any law against its own people, who are less attached to the Confederacy than any other of its members, and passed it too for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and the Richmond government, we should remember, that, when the conscription act was passed, the rebels were in the full flush of impudent gasconade, and at that time North Carolina was not a whit behind any of her rebel sisters in slavish devotion to the leaders of the rebellion, when, under such adverse influences, the old North State may have committed the error of pandering to the depravity of the rebel conscription law. Besides this, we know that Pickett threatened to act as this officer of the 2d North Carolina regiment now says he has done, and we therefore cannot bring ourselves to accept the statement otherwise than as a positive fact.

We have before adverted to this butchery, and expressed our opinion that our government should inquire into the matter and see whether the rebels hold themselves responsible for it or not. It may be that Jeff Davis will disavow the act of Pickett, for we know that all the prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels and come from States which are claimed as belonging to the Confederacy have not been held as traitors, and their exchange refused on that account. There has hardly been an interchange yet which did not embrace Union citizens of the Border States, and even of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, who have been taken in arms against the Confederacy; but this has not debarred them from exchange as prisoners of war. The whole facts, however, should be sifted out; there should be no doubt as to the matter, and if Pickett has hung prisoners of war because they were natives of the rebel States, he should be demanded as an accursed man, to be tried for his crime, and if his surrender is refused, our Government should adopt instant measures of retaliation, however unpleasant it may be to resort to such remote extremities. But every Union soldier demands and has a right to the protection of his Government, and if the laws of civilized warfare are infringed by our enemies without protest, or if those who are perilling all for the Union are not guarded by the national authorities from wanton outrages, then indeed our Government is eternally disgraced.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

A despatch from Annapolis says that 1,000 prisoners have just arrived from Fortress Monroe. Four hundred sick died on the way. The condition of some is beyond description. Though the funds of the Christian Commission are low, a large shipment of necessaries was sent from here to-day.

Telegraphic Despatch.

Fourteen hundred prisoners started from Richmond for Annapolis, and four hundred sick ones died on the way, while the condition of some of the rest was "beyond description." This tells, as forcibly as words or facts can, the whole story of the treatment of the wretched victims of rebel "tender mercies."

☞ According to our understanding, any of the military officers, temporarily relieved from duty, can now be ordered into active service by Gen. Grant. We are glad of it, for we believe that Gen. Grant has a keen and deep appreciation of the merits and demerits of all who have acted conspicuous parts in this war. From what we know and believe of him, we do not hesitate to predict that Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buell will soon be placed in important positions. The services of these eminent military leaders have been too long lost to their country.

☞ When Jeff Davis issued his proclamation for another fast day on the 8th of next month, he must have forgotten that there is an Eternal eye to read his heart and an Almighty avenger to punish his perfidy. In his arrogant pride, because he has deceived the miserable dupes around him, and has elevated himself upon the tears, groans, and misery of his fellow-men, he impiously presumes to thank Heaven for the victories and successes what have never been achieved, and to pray for the blessings of a free government under his despotic rule.

☞ Horace Greeley, who has his own end to subserve, prefers Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln as the abolition candidate for the Presidency. William Lloyd Garrison, who has no ends to subserve but the ends of abolitionism, *prefers Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Chase or anybody else.* Beyond all question Garrison is profoundly correct. His sagacity is infernal.

☞ Jeff. Davis smoothly and unceasingly flatters his people for their devoted patriotism, while, to carry out his conscription, he is hunting them down with bloodhounds. They must seem to themselves to resemble the Spartan Helots, who were flogged to death to the sweet sound of flutes.

☞ A Chicago paper thinks that Colonel Wolford "is in a critical situation." The old hero has been in a great many critical situations. Let those who wish to know how he bore himself in them ask his officers and men.

☞ The Hon. Jerry Clemens, the ablest man in Alabama, has come back into the Union party. He went out crying, and we hope he comes back laughing.

☞ Gen. Grant marched around the rebels at Vicksburg. Now if he can manage to get around the malign influences at Washington, he will probably accomplish great things.

☞ The Editor of the Evansville Journal reads the Louisville Journal out of the Union party. But his reading isn't worse or more contemptible than his writing.

☞ The Boston Post has detected philosopher Greeley in a flirtation. The object of his ardent attachment is Miss C. G. Nation.

☞ The Richmond Whig says that the rebel soldiers have a sufficiency of clothing. We guess that it is a *bare* sufficiency.

CHAMP FERGUSON KILLED.—We published a few days ago an account of the defeat of Champ Ferguson's command and the execution of summary punishment on the captured guerillas by Colonel Stokes's Tennessee cavalry. We have since learned that the affair was more brilliant than then reported. After the defeat of Ferguson's command, the guerillas scattered, and were eagerly hunted down by Colonel Stokes's men. Whenever one was taken, he was shot without ceremony. On the capture of one of the gang the next day after the fight, he was told to prepare for death, when he began to plead piteously for his life. He informed the cavalry that if they would not kill him he would conduct them to a house where Ferguson was concealed. They agreed to the proposition, and soon a squad of Colonel Stokes's men had surrounded the house in which the guerilla chief was secreted. A party entered and found Ferguson lying on a bed in one of the rooms, suffering from the wound received the day before. They immediately surrounded the bed, and riddled his body with pistol balls. The act may seem inhuman, but we must recollect that Ferguson first instituted this mode of warfare, by deliberately murdering all Union prisoners that fell into his hands. The fiendish idea of wholesale slaughter conceived and executed by him has recoiled upon himself with three-fold vengeance. There is not a Tennessean in Col. Stokes's regiment who has not suffered from the atrocities which he commenced, and, as the curses come home to roost, no rebel marauder can complain.

☞ Officers arriving from Chattanooga report a weather novelty down in that latitude. On Tuesday the snow covered the ground to the depth of fifteen inches, and flakes were falling in showers, when the train left the depot. The weather god appears to be on a wild rampage, and entirely out of reckoning, for a fall of snow is very rare on the borders of Georgia and Alabama, and never, heretofore, to any depth. In the longest of winters, when the sky in the latitude of Chattanooga is darkened with snow-clouds, the flakes drift damp and heavy, and melt on coming in contact with mother earth. It would seem that the weather god, in his careless frolic, conceived a wild idea of paying his respects to the soldiers of the Union by offering to them the bright snow-storm as a greeting from Northern skies and Northern homes. No doubt the soldiers appreciate the storm-greeting, but they will scarcely excuse the jolly god for his loss of reckoning if he tarries with his ice and snow too long.

☞ All the bodies of the Union soldiers hastily interred in ditches and trenches after the battle of Gettysburg, have been removed to appropriate places in the National Cemetery. The whole number was 3512, of whom about one thousand were unknown. About one-fourth of the whole number belonged to New York regiments. A monument is to be raised by the 1st army corps, near the spot where General Reynolds, their brave commander, fell. It is probable that the bodies of the Confederate dead will be collected and placed in an enclosure by themselves.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan for the passage of naval vessels, which was referred.

A bill was introduced to aid Indian refugees to return to their homes. Referred.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails overland from Atchison, in Kansas, to Falsom, California. The appropriation is limited to $1,000,000, and the transit to sixteen days. The Pacific Railroad, as fast as completed, shall take the place of the overland mail service.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

General Pleasanton has been relieved from the command of his cavalry corps, and is ordered to report to General Rosecrans. General Sickles is ordered to report to General Curtis. General Newton is ordered to report to General Sherman. General French is ordered to report at Philadelphia. General Meredith is ordered to report at Cairo. Generals Pickett, Gibbons, and Wadsworth are ordered to report to General Meade for assignment to command. General Caldwell is relieved, to enable him to sit on court-martial. General Spinola is ordered to court-martial. General Grant's first general order is as follows:

It orders employes in the military railroad service to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors by any persons when on duty in the military railroad service. All employes of the Government in this department detected using liquor when on duty, or carrying it with them on any military railroad, will be dismissed from service.

All along the railroad from Long Bridge to Brandy Station redoubts are being erected for the protection of commissary and quartermaster stores. This does not look much like an abandonment of this route to Richmond.

The House Naval Committee which has had under consideration the Senate bill to equalize the grade and line of officers in the navy, agreed to the measure with two additional amendments. The first provides that all line officers who have served forty-five years, with a clear record, shall be returned one grade higher than heretofore held. The second breaks up the existing order of seniority.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.

The despatch steamer Fort Jackson arrived this morning from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, and reports a great number of wrecks all along the coast from Hatteras to Cape Henry. Spars and pieces of wrecks floating in the water were found.

Milledgeville, March 19.—The House last night passed Mr. Stevens's resolutions, relative to the habeas corpus, by ten majority. The session of the Legislature has been prolonged till 11 o'clock to-night.

The House to-day reconsidered the vote on the passage of Mr. Stevens's resolution on the habeas corpus, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.

The Union State Convention was organized at Sacremento yesterday, by electing Wm. H. Sears chairman, by forty-five majority, over W. H. Parks. The latter was the anti-Conness candidate. The whole number of votes cast was 255.

To-day the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution, praising the national administration, declaring Lincoln their first choice for the next President, and indorsing Conness, Higby, Shannon, and Cole, of California, the congressional delegates.

NEW YORK, March 25.

J. R. Coburn, of New York, has accepted the challenge of J. M. Mace, of England, to fight him in Ireland, and leaves for England on the 1st of May.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The application to Congress to extend Goodyear's vulcanized patent was yesterday before the House Committee on Patents, who agreed to hear argument in the case on the 7th of April. Remonstrances against the extension will be read without limitation as to time.

The House has made but few amendments to the national bank bill, only about one-tenth of which have been considered. That part providing for the recommendation of a comptroller of currency by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, for appointment has been stricken out, the latter being thus left free in the exercise of his legitimate functions.

An order will soon be issued consolidating the 1st and 3d corps, to be attached to the 6th, under Sedgwick.

Lieutenant-General Grant and staff arrived at Headquarters to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once ordered for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

Gen. Hancock returned to the army, and is in excellent health. He will assume command of his corps. During his visit he obtained a large number of men. The strength of his corps is not surpassed by more than one in the army.

Gen. Grant spent the whole of last evening with President Lincoln. He will return from Brandy Station in a few days, when the contemplated changes in the organization of the Army of the Potomac will be announced.

Gen. Burnside leaves Washington to-day for Alexandria.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 25.

Lieut. Gen. Grant was loudly cheered at the different stations as he passed on to the front. At Brandy Station he was met by General Meade, who accompanied him to Culpepper Courthouse. On arrival there Gen. Grant was met by a brilliant array of military men, and the station was crowded with troops. Here was Gen. Newton, attended by Generals Butler, Baxter, and Kinley, division commanders, and Gen. Merrill, commanding the 1st cavalry division. General Grant proceeded to headquarters, selected for the General-in-Chief, accompanied by Gen. Meade.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Frank Blair is about to resign his seat in the House, to take effect when the Special Committee on his case makes a report.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

The Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions instructing delegates to vote for McClellan for President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Howard addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill of Mr. Powell to prevent military interference in the State elections.

The bill establishing a bureau of military justice was reported from the Military Committee.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating $20,000 for the expenses of the committee on the conduct of the war.

A bill appropriating $20,000 to establish a navy-yard at Cairo was introduced.

The bill relative to deserters, providing for the disfranchisement of those refusing to return, and for exemption from punishment to those who return, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson advocated the bill, stating that there were many deserters in Canada, desirous of returning to service, who were out of their time in the army, &c, and that, if the President should name some place near the borders of Canada as a rendezvous for them, quite a body of men would return to duty.

The bill to prevent military interference in the elections was taken up.

Mr. Howard opposed it. He believed it was obnoxious to the Constitution, and that Congress had no power over the State elections.

HOUSE.

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, rising to a personal explanation, repeated he sought to prove the charge he heretofore made against his colleague Blair, of having violated the treasury regulations by smuggling liquors into the army, and produced an army order, signed by Gen. Rosecrans, to show the falsity of Blair's remarks—that persons of color had not been removed from Missouri and sold into slavery; he had the same compassion for Mr. Blair as he had for a condemned criminal, and indulged in severe personal reflections on his colleague. Blair asked that a special committee be appointed to examine the charges of his colleague, who had uttered a base and wilful falsehood; his colleague had taken the place of the forger and falsifier; he (Blair) pronounced McClurg an infamous liar and scoundrel. The Speaker said such language was against the rules and decorum of the House, and called upon the House to aid him in enforcing the rules.

Mr. Blair said no other language could be used in regard to an allegation so false and utterly contemptuous.

Mr. McClurg asked Mr. Blair to look at his (Blair's) own signature to the liquor order.

Mr. Blair replied, passionately and earnestly, that he would look at nothing that came from the infamous scoundrel.

Much excitement, confusion, and disorder prevailed throughout the proceedings. Finally the resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the allegations against Mr. McClurg was adopted.

A resolution was passed, instructing the Ways and Means committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign countries after the 1st of July.

Messrs. Higsby, Clay, and Pruyn were appointed a select committee to investigate the charges of Mr. McClung against Mr. Blair.

Mr. Hooper favored the establishment of national banks, and thought the system of State banks unequal to the present exigencies. He explained the provisions of the bill, which had been carefully prepared after consultation with those most familiar with the currency question.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury at Philadelphia and Boston were to-day authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for the five per cent treasury bonds. Subscription will be required to pay the accrued interest in coin or United States or notes of national banks. If the interest is paid in notes five per cent will be added.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith to Major General, to rank from March 9, 1864.

It is reported that the Committee on Ways and Means will not tax whiskey on hand, but will tax all manufactured after the 18th July, 30 cents.

CAIRO, March 23.

A fire broke out this evening in the foundery of Messrs. Reed & Mann, on the Ohio levee, consuming two entire blocks fronting on the levee, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, including Pemberly & Woodward's Novelty Works, Quartermaster's building, carpenter shop, and a number of stores. Loss to the Government, including the buildings, estimated at $10,000 to $15,000; the official papers and books were all saved. Total loss, $65,000 to $70,000. The loss at the Novelty Works is estimated at $30,000, insured for $10,000. Reed & Mann's loss is $15,000, no insurance; the others were partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

An engagement took place on the 16th inst. two miles east of Fort Pillow between sixty Federals, and one hundred rebels, in which the enemy was routed with a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

The 3d and 16th Iowa, the 68th Ohio, and the 45th Illinois veterans arrived from Vicksburg. The 12th Michigan infantry, and the 5th Iowa cavalry, veterans, passed through to the front, materially strengthened.

CAVE CITY, KY., March 23.

Col. Weatherford, of Gen. Hobson's command, captured the rebel Major McHenry, five men, and killing a rebel Capt. Smith.

Reliable information from Col. Weatherford reports Champ Ferguson killed in a recent fight with Col. Stokes.

KNOXVILLE, March 23.

A flag of truce for the exchange of rebels for Union citizens, went to the front to-day.

Some two hundred bales of government cotton, valued at $10,000, were burned near this department, by three boys, supposed to be incited by resident rebels.

Longstreet is reported to be preparing to visit his friends in Kentucky.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.

The Democratic State Convention organized to-day. After considerable squabbling and confusion by the Vallandinghammers, delegates were elected to the National Convention. They are as follows: Wm. Allen, George H. Pendleson, Allen G. Thurman, and Rufus Rainey. 211 votes were cast for Valladingham, necessary to a choice 215. Resolutions condemning the Administration and the further prosecution of the war, under the present radical policy were adopted. Geo. E. Pugh and Thomas W. Bartley were nominated for President and Vice-President.

NEW YORK, March 23.

A special to the Post, says General Grant waited on the President this morning. It is supposed he leaves for the front this evening. It is probable Smith will be assigned general charge of the armies in the East when Grant is absent at the front.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The Danish war was discussed in the House of Lords on the 8th inst. Lord Russell pronounced the Austria-Prussian course unjustifiable.

The answer of Denmark in relation to a conference was expected in a few days. If she assents negotiations will be commenced, otherwise, the war must go on.

Lord Shaftesbury argued that a British fleet be sent to the Baltic to watch Austrian essels there.

Lord Russell said the channel squadron was at home and could be sent at the shortest notice.

The Austrians had made a further advance toward Jutland. The investment of Fredericka was expected. The Prussian headquarters were at Monsith, on the frontier of Jutland.

The London Times, from a commercial view, counsels inaction on the part of England.

The Duke Maximilian continues at Paris. It is asserted that a loan cannot be negotiated until he is established in Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The appeal in the Alexandria case came before the House of Lords on the 11th.

The rebel cruiser Florida and Federal steamer St. Louis, were at Finchal, Maderia, on the 4th.

It is belived to be the intention of the St. Louis to cut out the Florida, but fears are entertained of interference by the shore authorities.

The Florida required coal. The Governor of Maderia at first refused to allow the supply, but ultimately consented.

There is nothing new as to the siege of Fredericka. It is believed that the allies are concentrating a strong force in that vicinity.

Archduke Maximilian would leave Paris on the 13th. Napoleon has been particularly attentive to him.

A severe fight has taken place between the Austrians and Danes, near Vielie. Heavy loss on both sides. The Danes were driven back and the allies are advancing in great force towards Fredericka.

The Times says the country will not plunge into war at the bidding of the Persians.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The following is a digest of the news up to the afternoon of the 8th per the steamer Olympus, which arrived here to-day:

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roback gave notice that he would, on the 11th, ask, that, as the Government has remonstrated against the Confederate enlistment of seamen, whether it would likewise remonstrate against the Federal enlistments in Ireland.

The Attorney-General said that Confederate war-vessels had the same right as Federals to capture vessels conveying contraband goods, provided always that the captains be sent before the prize court.

Prussia has proclaimed the emancipation of the peasants of Poland.

Denmark, March 8.—A division of the Prussian guard, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Field-Marshal Von Wrangle, advanced to-day to Londerskogh, driving the Danes to Fredericka, and capturing one hundred and eighty prisoners. The Prussian loss was two killed and twenty wounded.

The Austrians are advancing on Viella.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The following is a statement of the quota and credit, or deficiencies, for Kentucky by districts: 1st District, 707, deficiency 1,254; 2d, 688, deficiency 1,232; 3d, 520, deficiency 739; 4th, 638, deficiency 1,070; 5th, 807, deficiency 1,355; 6th, 740, deficiency 1,233; 7th, 529, deficiency 844; 8th, 577, deficiency 959; 9th, 583, deficiency 977. Total, 5,789; deficiency 9 683. Balance to be furnished by the State, 15,472.

It may now be regarded as settled that all taxable articles will be included in a single bill, to be reported from Ways and Means Committee next week. One or two members of the committee were at one time earnestly in favor of putting whiskey into a separate bill, thinking thus to insure the imposition by the House of a tax on stock on which they knew the committee was opposed. They feared that if the whiskey was embraced in the general bill, the opponents of the tax on whiskey on hand would seek its defeat by applying the same principle to petroleum and tobacco on hand, which would be opposed by some of those who desired to tax whiskey on hand, but this small minority was overruled in the committee, who have determined to include all articles in one bill.

On the other hand, the tendency of the committee with reference to the amount of tax is still upwards. Neither raw petroleum nor leaf tobacco will be taxed. Refined petroleum and manufactured tobacco will bear at least twice the duties imposed by the present law.

CAIRO, March 23.

The ram Avenger, Capt. Wright, arrived this morning from the mouth of Red River, where she was met by the gunboat Cricket, from which she received despatches and orders from Rear Admiral Porter to return.

The fleet reached the Atchafalaya River on Monday, the 14th, when Gen. A. J. Smith's force disembarked, to operate on the land against Fort Derussey, where Dick Taylor was encamped with 12,500 men. As soon as Taylor heard of Smith's landing he attempted to march to the rear and attack him.

Skirmishing commenced on Smith's right flank, before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed of Taylor's design, he exclaimed: "Now for a race between the rebels and us for the fort." By a quick movement Smith with his army succeeded in reaching Fort Derussey three hours before Taylor came up. A charge was made and some fighting occurred, during which our troops had about forty killed and wounded.

The fleet in the meantime steamed up Red River and Eastport, and fired two shots. After the capture of the fortification, the expedition moved on to Alexandria, where the boats lay when the Cricket left.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

General W. F. Smith, whom the Senate confirmed as Major-General to-day, will have a command next to General Grant. His position will really be Chief-of-staff to the Lieutenant-General, and as such he will direct the movements of whoever may be nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac.

It is understood that General Grant, after reorganizing the army to his satisfaction, will give the rebels a taste of its fighting qualities before he returns West.

The House Military Committee had again under consideration to-day the question of reimbursing the States for moneys expended in calling out the State militia.

They finally instructed Mr. Garfield to prepare a general bill, providing for the appointment of commissioners, who are to be empowered to settle all claims arising in several States upon this subject.

One Lieutenant and four men came in yesterday. They represented that Lee has ordered all wagons to be in readiness for use on the 1st of April.

The testimony of General Hancock before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in relation to the battle of Gettysburg detracts somewhat from the glory which has been claimed by Generals Sickles and Meade. It is to the effect that on the morning of the 1st of July General Meade directed General Hancock to proceed to the front and assume command of the 1st, 3d, and 11th corps. Upon arriving at Gettysburg he found that the 1st and 11th had been drawn back and were in considerable confusion. He relieved Gen. Howard and proceeded to form a line on which the engagement might be fought, this being in accordance with Gen. Meade's instructions. He was engaged in forming line when the 3d corps came up, and position was assigned to it.

He then reported by an aid to Gen. Meade, and the remaining divisions of the army were ordered up. The line thus selected was one on which the three days' battles were fought, and Gen. Hancock commanded the left centre on the 3d when Longstreet was repulsed from his desperate charge from our lines. General Meade had nothing to do with the selection of the line of battle, and trusted entirely to Gen. Hancock's judgment.

In the communication to the Senate to-day, the President asks that the names of Gens. Newton and Brooks, which were sent to the Senate some two months since as Major-Generals, be returned to him. This action took many Senators and friends of these officers by surprise.

Operations in Virginia will commence much sooner than many suppose. General Grant will not waste time in idle reviews, but as soon as he obtains a knowledge of the material with which he is to operate, will make his offensive movements promptly.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Advices from Hilton Head state that on Thursday, the 10th, a new iron-clad war steamer was launched successfully at Charleston. She is called the Ashley. This increases the iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to seven vessels.

She is described as a formidable vessel, with many improvements on former efforts of the Confederates.

Hilton Head advices state that the rebels have mounted six rifled guns in the casemates of Sumpter bearing on the channel, to prevent the advance of the Union gunboats.

The steamer China brings the following additional foreign intelligence:

Maderia, March 4.—The Confederate steamer Florida, from Brest, put in here Feb. 28th, was allowed to receive twenty tons of coal, water, and provisions, and was required to leave port again, which she did the following day.

London, March 13.—The Arch Duke Maximillian has arrived at London.

Paris, March 13.—The Mexican prisoners in France have given in their adhesion to Maximillian.

BOSTON, March 23.

Several thousand people witnessed the launch of the great Monitor Wanaudoc to-day, which took place without delay or accident. About 800 people were on board.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Star says Admiral Dahlgren has returned, being again unsuccessful in obtaining his son's body. Commissioner Ould sent word that the man who buried the body couldn't be found just yet, but that it would be sent down as soon as possible.

MEMPHIS, March 22.

Forrest is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7000 men moving north. Grierson's cavalry are looking after them. A party of working men, with twenty men of the First Alabama cavalry, who have been guarding them, were surprised and captured by a party of guerillas this morning, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. The party were engaged in taking up rails on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. There was no fight.

CAIRO, March 24.

The steamer Moon, from Memphis 22d, passed up this morning for Cincinnati with 1,703 bales of cotton, a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and many passengers.

Memphis dates of the 22d contain but little news. Cotton is still on the decline, having fallen one cent on all qualities, with but little offering, and no disposition to buy. Good Middling 58, Strict Middling 56.

[Special Despacth to the Louisville Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, March 24.

A freight train of fourteen cars, loaded with cattle for Chattanooga, ran off the track near Oakland Station this morning. One hundred and fifty cattle were killed. The employes on the train escaped injury most miraculously.

FORT DERUSSY, RED RIVER, LA., Mar. 17, }
VIA CAIRO, March 23. }

This fort was captured to-day by United States forces under Gen. Smith. The expedition left Vicksburg on the 10th, landed at Semmesport on the 13th, marched to Bayou Glace, where Gen. Lenny's rebel brigade had been encamped, but which fled on the approach of our troops, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores. Gen. Smith pressed forward to Yellow Bayou, where a strong fortification had been put up, but the rebels again fled as we came. The enemy was pressed, and some skirmishing ensued, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train. At daylight the entire command started for Fort DeRussy, 28 miles distant, and at 3 o'clock the 3d and 4th Indiana batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. Cannonading continued one hour, when Gen. Smith ordered the 1st and 2d Illinois, 16th corps, under Gen. Morrer, to charge the enemy's rifle-pits and storm the fort. The 58th, 59th, and 60th Indiana, and the 34th Missouri regiments then charged over the deep ditches and thick abatis amid a galling fire, and within 20½ minutes after the order was issued the color-sergeant of the 5th Illinois planted the American flag on the fort. The victory was complete, and resulted in the capture of 325 prisoners, including 64 commissioned officers, one 29-inch Dahlgren gun, — 24-pounders, four 32-pounders, two 6-pounders, a lot of small arms, 2,000 barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition, and several thousand dollars' worth of commissary stores.

Fort DeRussy is a most formidable work, quadrangular shaped, and bastion and bomb-proofs covered with railroad iron. A powerful water battery connects with the fort, the casemates of which are capable of resisting shot and shell of the heaviest calibre. The position of the guns was capital for rapid and effective fire on all boats attempting to go up or down the river. About 600 negro men were employed for one year constructing this fort.

General Smith will superintend the destruction of the fortications to-morrow. It will take 3,000 men two or three days to destroy them. Glorious news may be expected from Gens. Banks and Smith within two weeks. Their positions are strong and their designs are contraband.

Among the artillery captured were two guns belonging to the schooner Morning Light, two rifled guns from the Harriet Lane, captured off Sabine Pass, and one gun from the Indianola sunk in the Mississippi last year. The rebels boast that the Missouri can sink any gunboat in our navy.

Admiral Porter has been engaged for the last three days in removing obstructions from Red river.

CAIRO, March 24.

The Cairo newspapers contain tha following list of vessels composing Admiral Porter's Red river expedition:

Fort Heiman 7 guns, Cricket 8, Lafayette 9, Neosha 4, Ozark 2, Eastport 9, Choctaw 8, Osage 3, Chillicothe 8, Louisville 14, Carondelet 14, Benton 18, Pittsburg 14, Gazelle 8, Mound City 14, Gen. Price 9, Lexington 8, Ouachita 39, Black Hawk 13. Of these the Ozark and Osage are turretted vessels. The Lafayette, Eastport, Choctaw, Chillicothe, Benton, Carondelet, Louisville, Pittsburg, and Mound City, are iron-clads. The Lexington is one of the three wooden boats which were first put in commission on the Mississippi. The Ouchita and Black Hawk are formidable wooden vessels, partly plated. The balance are iron-clads.

The Autocrat, John Raine, Baltic, Diana, and the hospital boat Woodford, of the marine brigade, accompany the expedition, with fifteen transports.

No armed rebels were heard of in the vicinity of the river, they having, it is said, abandoned that mode of warfare for the present.

The steamer St. Patrick, from Memphis on the 22d, for Cincinnati, passed up with 1,000 bales of cotton.

Gen. Hurlbut arrived this evening en route for the South.

Five hundred and twenty new recruits from Iowa went South to-night to fill up old regiments.

A rebel force, estimated at 7,000, with artillery, under Forrest, advanced northward as far as the Ohio river last night. At three o'clock this morning their advance drove in our pickets south of Union City, and later in the morning cut off communication with Columbus, Kentucky, by destroying the railroad, cutting telegraph wires, and burning bridges. Our forces at Columbus had gone to meet them, and firing in the direction of Union City was heard at Columbus this morning. An adequate force under General Brayman left here this morning for Columbus, thence to meet the enemy. Advices from Columbus up to 3 o'clock this afternoon furnish nothing later.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.

The severest storm of the season commenced here yesterday morning, continuing through the day and night, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The expedition recently sent into Nanesmond county has returned after capturing a large number of horses, mules, cattle and forty contrabands.

NEW YORK, March 25.

A Baltimore correspondent of the World gives the following as the exact strength of the rebel azmy on the 20th of March: Department of Virginia, Gen. Lee commanding, headquarters with the army, seven divisions of infantry, 70,000 men; 250 pieces of artillery, 5,000 men; 15 regiments of cavalry, 15,000 men. At Richmond and vicinity, under Gen. Everett, at Petersburg, Goldsboro, Wilmington and along the railroad between Richmond and Wilmington, under Generals Pickett and Barclay, 30,000 men; under Gen. Imboden, near the line of the B. & O. R. R. and in Northern Virginia, 5,000; from Lynchburg to Abingdon in Southern Virginia, and guarding the line of the great Southern Railroad from Lynchburg to General Longstreet's pickets in East Tennessee, under Breckinridge 5,000; total, under Lee's orders 130,000 in the Department of the Southwest, Gen. Polk commanding, headquarters Demopolis, near Selina. All the forces under Gen. Johnston are at Dalton, and are operating against Gen. Sherman in Grant's late department, including Hardee's corps, 20,000 strong, part of which was recently sent to Florido, and cavalry under Forrest, Richardson, and Lee and Wirt Adams, 75,000. In East Tennessee, Longstreet's headquarters, and Bull's Gap, 20,000. The department of the Gulf, until recently commanded by Beauregard, headquarters at Charleston; troops in Charleston and Savanah, 38,000; Trans-Mississippi Department, Kirby Smith commanding, Davis, Price, and Holmes in Arkansas, and Gen. Magruder's division in Texas, 15,000; Department of the Gulf at Mobile under Gen. Clayborne, 5,000. Total number of troops, 275,000.

CAIRO, March 25.

At an early hour in the forenoon of the 23d intelligence was received by Gen. Brayman that Forrest was advancing on Union City with eight thousand men. He sent Captain Odlin, A. A. G., to ascertain the truth of the report. The Captain found the pickets driven in and afterward the wires were cut. Things looked so unfavorable that Gen. Brayman proceeded to Columbus with three thousand men and one battery, where he was informed that Col. Hawkins, who commanded at Union City, could probably hold out until he could be reinforced.

Troops were arriving and forwarded by train to within six miles of Union City, when they were informed that Col. Hawkins had surrendered with his whole command, numbering 425 men, all armed and equipped, and 300 of them were mounted. A few mules and an insignificant amount of stores fell into the hands of the enemy.

After destroying the fortifications, the rebels retreated South, taking their prisoners. They numbered not more than one-fourth of what was at first reported, with no artillery. Gen. Grierson has sent a strong force of cavalry from Memphis in pursuit of them.

Great excitement existed at Fort Pillow on the night of the 23d, lest they should attack that place. It had been determined by the commanding General to give up the small places which are held by a small force, and hold only such places as are of importance and insure safety to our communications.

From the fact that there is a great amount of contraband trade carried on, the enemy obtain a large amount of supplies from places of small garrisons and loose trade regulations.

The latest advices from the Red River expedition report our fleet at Alexandria. Nothing definite had been heard from Banks and Steele, but it was reported that the former was receiving considerable opposition from the forces of Dick Taylor. He was reported to be at Alexandria about the 20th.

The 12th Michigan, with 900 men, arrived to-day on their way to the front. They had but 400 when they went home.

Gen. Brayman has issued an order that no boats shall land on the Kentucky shore between this place and Paducah until further orders, and that no flatboats or skiffs shall cross without a proper permit, under penalty of seizure.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac, will be reduced to three, viz: the 2d, 5th and 6th corps; the troops of the other two corps, viz: the 1st and 3d, will be reorganized and distributed among the 2d, 5th and 6th, by the commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. Staff officers of the two corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps so soon as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the several staffs of army corps. Major-General G. K. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the 5th Army Corps.

CINCINNATI, March 26.

The loss by the sinking of the steamer Alice Dean on Thursday, including cargo, is estimated at $250,000.

All the Morgan prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary were sent to Fort Delaware yesterday.

CAIRO, March 26.

The enemy being reported in force near Union City, Tenn., yesterday morning, Gen. Brayman, with a force of 2,000 men and a battery of artillery, proceeded by railroad to within six miles of Union City, where he learned that Col. Hawkins, with 400 of the 7th Tennessee cavalry, had surrendered at 11 o'clock A. M., after repulsing the rebels, who numbered about 2,000, several times. The enemy were well armed and equipped, and had recently been paid for over a year's service. The enemy burned what was combustible about the fortifications, and then marched off with their prisoners.

Gen. Brayman proposes the abandonment of such outposts as Hickman and Union City, as they are of no use to the Federals, and of no value at present to the enemy as means of obtaining supplies.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans on the 14th, has arrived. The capture of Alexandria occurred on the 15th, the day after the capture of Fort DeRussey. Gen. Lee's force had a fight at New Iberia, and pursued the enemy across Vermillion Prairie to Vermillion Bayou, nineteen miles.

The Free State Executive Committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Free State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming debts contracted by the State of Louisiana, while under rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States.

The World's Washington special has a rumor that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months to hold certain points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to begin.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

☞We notice that in several counties of the Commonwealth the Union men, responding to the call of the Union Central Committee, have already convened primary meetings to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention. This is right, and we hope it will be done without delay everywhere else in the State. A large convention of the most influential and patriotic members of the Union party is desirable in every point of view, and the desideratum can be attained only through the seasonable and energetic action of the people in their primary meetings. It is not too soon now to begin the work. We are glad that it is begun. Let it be carried forward energetically until every county of the Commonwealth is fairly provided with a full and stanch delegation to the convention. This is not a juncture when any Union man of Kentucky can safely or honorably remain indifferent or inactive. It behooves every such man at once to arouse himself in behalf of the public cause. His dearest interests as a patriot and a Kentuckian summon him to the work.

No doubt in almost every county there are shufflers and trimmers wanting only occasion to be renegades that will try to infect with their own fickleness and irresolution the straightforward masses of the Union party; but politicasters of this description, for they do not rise to the dignity of politicians, should be left severely on the fence they are straddling, and, when from this exalted point of observation they have satisfied themselves as to which will probably turn out to be the winning side in November, they can jump down accordingly, and trot along at the tail end of the party which may be so fortunate as to prevail in their calculations. Let these men be counted out of the fight. Having shrunk away from the front, and drifted into the position of camp-followers, they no longer deserve to be treated as soldiers much less as leaders of the army of the Union. Let them be left to their fate, while the body of the Union men faithfully press on in the constitution-appointed and heaven-protected conflict with secessionism and abolitionism. A timeserving Union man who openly throws his influence in opposition to the regular action of his party is practically a renegade and should be practically treated as such. He in the end must choose between his old party and the abolition party, and he may be wisely left to make up his mind at his leisure. One or the other he must choose. In the mean time, the steadfast Union men should act without regard to him, while a just sense of propriety and of self-respect should restrain him from offering to share in their proceedings. A gentleman of conservative antecedents who publicly takes the anxious seat of abolitionism, who has all the abolitionists of his neighborhood praying for him, and who manifests numerous symptoms of the contrition and repentance required by the abolition gospel, must certainly feel out of place in a meeting of the members of the Union party of Kentucky. If he does not, he should be made to feel so.

But it would be better, as we think, to guard against the necessity of such a step; wherefore we respectfully recommend the Union men of the several counties to convene their primary meetings for the express purpose of appointing delegates in compliance with the call of the Union Central Committee of the State. This will exclude virtual as well as positive renegades, and confide the primary meetings of the Union party to the charge of unquestioned Union men, as the harmony and success of the party imperatively demand. The idea of promoting the welfare of a party by admitting pell-mell to its primary meetings men who either repudiate its basis or oppose its regular determinations, and who attend only for the sake of thwarting the object of the meetings and of spreading discord through the ranks of the party, is nothing less than absurd. Such a course is inevitably destructive. An attempt might as well be made to purify a stream by poisoning its fountain. The test of membership should be rigorously applied at the beginning. The counsels of the party should be kept pure in their fountain-head. And we invoke the Union men of the several counties to see to it, that, in the proceedings under the call of the Central Committee, this important end is secured with respect to the Union party. Give renegades whether virtual or positive a wide berth, and make them take it. They have no business in a regular meeting of the Union party, except the business of division and distraction. Let them be ruled out by the terms of the several calls. He who has yet to decide whether he will go with the Union party or with the abolition party has no right to participate in the deliberations of a Union meeting for the purpose of defeating the appointed action of the party. This is a plain case. Its truth is self-evident.

We have only to repeat our gratification that the work of appointing delegates in compliance with the call of the Union Central Committee has begun, and to renew our hope that it will be carried forward energetically until provision shall be made for the suitable representation of every county of the Commonwealth. We trust the Union men of every county will make it a point of honor and of pride as well as of duty to secure the suitable representation of their county. There is no good reason why we may not have the largest and most imposing convention the Union party has ever held in this Commonwealth. There are many good reasons why we should have such a convention. And a very little energy rightly directed will put the result beyond hazard. We earnestly hope the necessary energy will be exerted in the necessary way. The Union men of Kentucky have overthrown secessionism at the ballot-box. They have now to meet and overthrow abolitionism on the same field. With the accomplishment of this result even the flickering hope of resurrection will vanish from secessionism. And the Union men of Kentucky will accomplish this result in November. It is the last of the labors imposed upon them by the crimes and follies of their countrymen. Let them come up to speed the work on the twenty-fifth of May in such force as to make abolitionism tremble in its military boots, while the bones of secessionism quake sympathetically in their dishonored grave. Let us have a convention worthy of the occasion that shall usher in the final triumph of Kentucky over the twin foes of her own and the nation's peace.

STRONG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF COLONEL WOLFORD.—Within the last week, three highly respectable citizens from different parts of Kentucky, one of them a rebel sympathizer and the other Union men, have told us that they heard John Morgan say in person that Colonel Wolford and his command were the only Federal force that he and his men dreaded. And we publish, to-day, a letter from a most worthy Chaplain of the Kentucky cavalry, who, as our readers will see, strongly confirms, after having had the very best opportunities of learning the truth, the fact of the great rebel dread of Wolford. Our Rev. correspondent gives us his name, and it is at the service of anybody that wants it. Perhaps Cincinnati, after knowing from what danger she was saved by the terror imposed in rebel breasts by Wolford and his men at a most critical period of her life, when her hair was standing on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," will feel humiliated and ashamed that her organs have been pursuing and persecuting the old hero in the most malignant and vindictive spirit for his bold and manly though probably imprudent speech at Lexington. But, whatever Cincinnati may or may not feel, we trust that the military authorities of the Southwest will have too much patriotism and too much sense to let the eagle-eyed and lion-hearted warrior be long withheld from active service in the cause of the country. The radicals may rejoice that the bold leader, who has made thousands of rebel hearts falter and gasp and die, is relieved from his command, but let them not doubt for a moment that all the swarming bands of rebel guerillas rejoice even more heartily than they.

After the preceding was in type, we saw a despatch from Washington, announcing that the President, on Saturday last, dismissed Col. Wolford from the service on account of his Lexington speech. We shall not for that reason however withhold from the public either what we have written or the letter sent to us by the Chaplain of Col. W.'s regiment. To say that we regret the gallant Colonel's dismissal from the federal service is to give but a feeble expression to our feelings. If President Lincoln had been governed by a high regard for the Union rather than by the promptings of resentment, anger, and wounded vanity, he would have scorned to do what he has done. His selfish and unpatriotic act will create grief in the minds of thousands of Union soldiers and tens of thousands of Union citizens, whilst it will set all the bands of rebel guerillas to singing and shouting and dancing. He has struck a hard blow at the Union cause and for the cause of the Confederacy. He has lifted a heavy weight from the rebel heart and laid it upon the Union heart. He has, we have no doubt, by this one deed, rendered inevitable the loss of many Union lives and millions of Union property. But may God not suffer our people to be punished for the folly and selfishness of their rulers.

Even the President's selfishness, if it had been a little more enlightened, would not have permitted him to revoke the commission of the noble old hero of half a hundred fights.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MT. STERLING, March 24, 1864.

The bitter attacks of the abolition papers of Cincinnati upon Col. Wolford since his Lexington speech recall very vividly to my mind a couple of incidents narrated to me by Col. Basil Duke and Major Bullock, of Morgan's command. These two officers and over sixty others, together with about 800 men, were captured after the fight at Buffington Bar, and, as one of the officers detached and sent with them, I had many opportunities of conversation with them. As Major Bullock was a near relation to Dr. Bullock, of my own church, and himself, perhaps, a member, I had more confidential talk with him than with any of the rest—although, after witnessing my great care and attention to their sick and wounded, and my efforts and success in getting them early on the hospital steamer, all showed me particular marks of esteem—and hence I had ample opportunities of knowing their opinions of several of our officers with whom they had come in conflict in this war. Their very exalted opinions of Colonel Wolford's ability as a brave, energetic, dashing cavalry officer led all of them to wonder why he had not been promoted to a Brigadier, if not a Major-General. They all said that no doubt his conservative, fearless expression of his views had been in his way, and that, if all our commanders had shown the same bold, independent, conservative course, that he had, the Confederates could not make their men fight, and hence would have had to abandon their cause long ago. But they added that the abolition policy had made their men reckless and determined, and if their cause was a success, of which they had no doubt, it was due to abolition folly as much as to Confederate wisdom and valor.

I inquired of them with what feelings their men seemed to cross the Ohio river, into Indiana, at Brandenburgh. With the highest enthusiasm and joy, they replied, because every man felt that they would make those people feel and know something of the war, as felt by the people in the South. We felt sure, they said, that Wolford would be ordered to Louisville or Cincinnati to cross, or that he would not dare to cross after us with his two thousand men, knowing that we had over three thousand. They did not then know that Generals Hobson and Shackleford had joined Wolford at Springfield and Lebanon, with about 1,300 more men and a section of artillery. Generals Hobson and Shackleford, although Wolford had brought into the chase over two thousand men, and they but 1,300, both ranked him of course, and Hobson, the ranking officer, took command. They are both brave, skillful, energetic officers, and it is no detraction from them to say as these rebel officers did, that Wolford was the man they most feared, on account of his known, untiring energy.

They had met him in Lebanon, Tennessee; he had pressed them out of Kentucky, the winter before, and they only now dreaded that his pursuing columns would force them to abandon the objects they had in view. To their great surprise and perplexity, they soon found that he was pushing hard after them with augmented numbers, and hence they must recross the river at all hazards. They had to avoid all forces in their front lest they should be caught between fires, and they pressed forward day and night to escape the "Wolves," as they expressed it, so close upon their trail. For twelve days and nights they had now been bending every energy to escape their pursuers, but nothing could divert the latter from the pursuit. The rebels had at last crossed into Ohio, and, as the darkness gathered over them, the column was halted and a council of war summoned. All the commanding officers gathered very soon, and the opinions of all demanded to see if any plan could be adopted to escape the dangers behind them, and if not, to do something that would cover the enterprise with a closing glory at last. One proposed wreaking vengeance upon the Queen city, and by the light of its burning ruins to escape, if possible, to the other shore of the Ohio. Another and another plan was proposed, when some one suggested an idea, which came well nigh being attempted, from its very novelty. That was to advance immediately and attack the city at dawn of day; to send small parties to make feints upon several roads leading into the city, and to mess the main force at one point, and, with the artillery planted so as to fire the city, demand a safe and undisturbed passage to the other side of the river at Covington, and a half million dollars ransom as conditions of their not burning the city to ashes. Here then was the scene so impressed upon my mind by these abolition attacks upon the gallant Colonel. First, a few miles from the city may be seen over three thousand weary, desperate men, lying by their horses, with arms at their sides, stretching for three miles along the road leading from Harrison to Cincinnati, ready with [illegible] fire and sword, with small arms and artillery, to obey the desperate leaders, who are sitting in the darkness at the head of the column, coolly deliberating over the destruction of the "Queen city of the west," as she lies wrapped in slumbers within striking distance of their arms before day."

A few miles behind these columns, weary but jubilant over prospects of success, may be seen, at the same hour of darkness, floundering through the deep ford above the burning bridge at Harrison, another column, with Hobson, Shackleford, and Wolford at its head, or riding along its dark lines, inspiring all by their heroic example. They too are moved with deep emotion at the probable fate of the Queen City. A pause follows the daring proposition made in the rebel council of war. Gen. Morgan breaks the stillness by saying, "D—n me, it won't do! I know Wolford too well. We halted at Lebanon, Tenn., and he charged into our columns at daylight and killed, wounded, and captured nearly all my men. He will be on us again before we can burn the city or cross the Ohio, and we must push forward at once and avoid all obstructions in front. We must go far up the river, out of reach of the gunboats, and cross into Kentucky or Virginia, if we would escape the old wolf." The column was soon in motion around the city, through Glendale, Camp Dennison, on toward Maysville, endeavoring to escape. "Wolford" was the cry of terror that saved these very men, or their city, who now so bitterly denounce him and heap curses on his head, because, forsooth, he cannot see with them the justice, the policy, or the necessity of making the negro equal to the white man until he is far better qualified for his freedom and equality, at least.

KIRKWOOD.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The President to-day dismissed Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, from the United States service for sentiments expressed at a recent sword presentation in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate and energetic demonstration against the evident designs of the Mexican Empire and French in connection with the great rebellion. It is to be regretted, if such a demonstration is really to be made, that it should have been postponed until the present moment when its only effect must be to precipitate us into fresh and most dangerous complications. The presence of a fleet of four or ten French frigates off the mouth of the Rio Grande, of which fact the Government is advised by telegraph this morning, has a large significance in connection with this question.

The friends of the quicksilver company expect a preliminary decision in the case some time during the coming week.

Numerous changes are being made in subordinate positions in the army of the Potomac with a view to increase efficiency.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

A cotton buyer named Charles Seigler, with $10,000 in greenbacks, was taken by guerillas near Baton Rouge. He was taken once before, but escaped by shooting his guide. He will now probably be murdered.

Deserters and refugees are coming in at Brownsville—2,000 in all have reached that place.

A party of one hundred and fifty deserters from a rebel regiment and three hundred men sent in pursuit of the latter, overtook the former and joined them in flight. Part of them have already arrived at Brownsville.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

HUNTSVILLE, March 26.

General Sherman arrived to-day and was received and escorted to the Huntsville Hotel by his old regiment the 13th Regulars. The 13th by actual award bears the distinction of first in Vicksburg. The following general officers accompanied Gen. Sherman: Major-Gen. McPherson, Brigadiers Barry, Allen, and W. S. Smith. Gen. McPherson will establish headquarters of Department Army of the Tennessee at Huntsville.

Nothing known further in regard to the intended cavalry raid by the rebels from the opposite side of the Tennessee.

A rebel camp of instruction, occupied by State troops, has been discovered at Warrenton, Alabama.

The 72d Indiana, of Wilder's Brigade, accompanying Gen. Smith's expedition has returned to its old position at Mooresville. Their horses were badly jaded. General Sherman leaves to-morrow.

The cars are running regularly from Nashville via Decatur Junction.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 9th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and, whereas, the objects of that proclamation were to suppress insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas, the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time they seek to obtain benefits thereby by taking the oath thereby prescribed in military naval, or civil courts, are in custody, or under bonds or parole of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary it does apply only to those persons who being yet at large, and who from any arrest or confinement, or duress shall voluntarily come forward and take said oath with the purpose of restoring peace, and establishing the national authority. Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency like all other offenders, and the application will receive due consideration. I do further declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation of the 9th of December, 1863, may be taken and prescribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or civil, military, or naval officer in any State or Territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering the oath. All officers who receive such oath are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon to persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a registery thereof, and, upon application in proper cases, issue certificates of such record in the customary form of certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans 19th, Havana 21st, passed the Yazoo, Matzas, Cahtawba, and Ericsson in the Mississippi on the 13th. Part of Admiral Porter's fleet appeared off Alexandria, Louisiana, and demanded its surrender, which was complied with without opposition.

The prisoners captured at Fort DeRussey have arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks would leave for the field on Saturday, March 19th.

On Monday the gunboat Kiver arrived from Baltimore. The gunboat Octorora, one of the participants in the attack on Fort Powell, arrived at New Orleans for repairs.

The army of Western Louisiana is moving. Gen. Lee's Federal cavalry advance had occupied New Iberia. Two of our gunboats had crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake and ascended Grand River nearly to Butteaux La Rose, which they reconnoitered.

Before reaching Butteaux La Rose they came upon a rebel camp and opened fire. The rebels ran, and our gunboats landed the men, who burned their tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of their entire force.

Guerillas had made their appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin Mounted Infantry, which resulted invariably in our favor. Several prisoners were taken.

Advices from Brownsville report no prospects of fighting. New roads and fortifications are being made. A fleet of nine French frigates appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and an attack on Matamoras was expected.

Particulars had been received of the capture of Guadul Jara by the Liberal Mexican forces under Uragua. Twenty-four cannon and seven hundred prisoners, French and renegade Mexicans, were captured. The traitor Mejia is at San Luis, Potosi, with 3,000 men, expecting an attack. Puebla is said to be besieged by the Liberals, and must fall, the invaders having no reinforcements that can reach there in time to aid the garrison.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The Tribune's Washington special says a great number of ambulances have gone to the front. An order has been issued allowing officers and privates of the invalid corps fit for active duty to enter veteran corps.

The Herald's Washington special says the 4th New York heavy artillery is ordered to the front as infantry. It numbers two thousand men.

CAIRO, March 26.

Reports were circulated here this morning that the rebels under Forrest attacked Paducah, Kentucky, yesterday, and burned part of the town; but, as the telegraphic communication was cut off, no authentic information could be obtained. The steamer Iatan, for Nashville, which passed Paducah at five o'clock this morning, and the Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, bring the following account of the affair: Forrest, with an estimated force of 5,000, captured the place at two o'clock yesterday evening, and sacked and fired the city. Col. Hicks, commanding the post, occupied the fort below the city with about 800 men. The rebels made four assaults on the fort and were repulsed each time.

Three of our gunboats opened on the city during its occupation by the enemy, and much of which was burned, including the Marine Railway, the steamer Arizona, and the wharf boat. About two or three hundred inhabitants of the city moved across the river upon learning of the approach of the rebels. When the Pearce passed at 7 o'clock this morning the enemy had left, and the people were returning to the city, and the fires were dying out. The amount of public and private property captured is unknown at present, but is supposed to be large. Our loss was 12 killed and 40 wounded; 150 rebels are reported killed, among them Gen. Thompson. Twenty-five houses around the fort were destroyed by our troops, they being used as a screen for the rebel sharpshooters. The headquarters and Government storehouses were burned by the enemy. Your reporter has gone to Paducah, and will furnish correct information as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

There is the best authority for saying that no National banking association has yet been authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the National 10-40 loan. Letters are in preparation, however, and will be immediately forwarded to all National banking associations which have been qualified and designated as repositories and financial agents, authorizing them to act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the 10 40 loan. The compensation allowed is one-fourth of 1 per cent., out of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses of obtaining subscriptions must be defrayed.

Gov. Bramlette and ex-Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, are still in Washington. Their business with the President is in reference to the draft. Those who profess to be well acquainted with that subject, confidently say that no difficulty is apprehended as to the execution of the draft under the amendatory enrolment in that State, and that all proper measures will be taken by the Government to prevent military excesses or any contravention of the rights of citizens and, moreover, they assert that Kentucky will promptly furnish her full quota under the draft.

For several days past our streets have been more than ordinarily lively with the movements of troops of all kinds.

The following order was issued to-day.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T-GEN.'S OFFICE }
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1864. }

All furloughed men of the 9th Army Corps will, at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commanders will facilitate the execution of this order.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

PORTLAND, Me., March 27.

General McCullum Inspector of Railroads, took possession yesterday in the name of the United States, all the unfinished locomotives of the Portland Company's Works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Railroad.

JOS. BURNETT & CO.'S CHOICE PREPARATIONS.—Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the celebrated preparations of this well-known firm. They are fully established as goods of a high order, and are indorsed by competent judges as possessing the merit claimed for them. Cocoaine, so famous for the hair; Kalliston, a fragrant water for the skin; Florimel, an exquisite perfume; and Burnett's Cologne, which is superior to much that is marked Farina, are all more or less known among our city friends. To these may be added Burnett's Oriental Tooth-wash, which has received the sanction and patronage of eminent dental and medical men. At the present high rates of exchange there are good reasons why few foreign preparations should be used when such excellent substitutes can be procured at home. Burnett & Co. also manufacture a variety of flavoring extracts which possess great purity and strength.

Chicago Tribune.

Sold by Druggists. m22 eod3&w1

Maguire's Compound Extract Benne Plant.

THE GREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE has acquired both here and throughout the Armies of the West and South as a remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all relaxed condition of the bowels, almost precludes the necessity of advertising it in this city; but as there are many strangers in our midst who may be suffering from these complaints, caused either by change of climate, water, or food, we would remind them that this medicine possesses wonderful efficacy. In our Almanac will be found the testimony of Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. Vols; Col. S. H. Long, U. S. A., Chief Top'l Eng'rs; Major F. W. Crane, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Capt. S. Hoyt, C. S., Army of the Cumberland, and M. S. Mepham & Bro., No. 8 North Second street. Prepared only by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, and sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. Price 75c per bottle. m23 t,w,sat&w6m.

☞If you desire to be cured of your cough or any pulmonary complaint, secure *Allen's Lung Balsam*. It is the remedy that cures. mar28 d6&w1.

Maguire's Coloring Restorative.

Has the property of restoring gray hair,
And changing it back to its original color.
It entirely eradicates diseases of the scalp,
Removes dandruff, and cleanses the head.

Beautifies the hair and keeps it from falling off,
And promotes its growth and healthy appearance.
Ladies will find it an elegant toilet article,
Making the hair dark and lustrous (without dyeing.)

Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, southwest corner of Second and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Price, $1 per bottle. m28 deod3m&w3m

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold by all Druggists. m22 eod3&w1

☞For throat diseases and coughs use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which are sold by all druggists. m24 d&w1

MARRIED,

On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, J. EMORY TIPPETT to MARY, daughter of A. S. Woodruff, Esq., all of this city.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Lorrimer, Mr. JOHN H. GOODBAR, of Indiana, and Miss OLIVIA R. DOLLIS, daughter of J. H. Dollis, Esq., of this city.

DIED,

March 21, 1864, EMMA JANE, daughter of H. J. and Mary A. Billings, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 23 days.

On the 23d inst., ten minutes before 3 o'clock, P. M., GEORGE W. MERIWETHER, in the 75th year of his age. His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. m24 d2*

In this city, Mrs ANNIE, wife of Elijah Curry (of color), daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Strawder, on March 25th, after a short illness, aged 24 years.

Departed this life, March —, in the —th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA TOMLINSON, relict of the late Dr. J. A. Tomlinson, long to be remembered as an eminently successful practitioner of medicine, whose rare skill in the medical profession has been seldom exceeded in the long term and happy results of its exercise.

GEORGIE, aged 22 years, eldest daughter of A. W. and H. S. Sale.

On the 26th inst., LYDIA, only child of John E. and M. M. Wise Sheppard, aged 10 months and 21 days.

In Coryden, Indiana, on the 21st inst., SAMUEL H. KEEN, ESQ., in the 59th year of his age.

BENJAMIN SPURGIN died at his residence near Jericho, Ky., March 8, 1864, aged 65 years.

Departed this life on Sunday evening the 13th March, at half past 4 o'clock, at his residence in [illegible] county, JAMES F. CLARKSON, who would have been eighty years old on the 5th of April next.

The deceased was a native of Albemarle county, Va., having been raised within view of Charlottesville and Monticello, Jefferson's mountain home, and removed to Kentucky about the year 1817, and his departure leaves many relatives and friends and servants to mourn his loss. m28 d&w1

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY, March 26, 1864. }

Money easy at the same rates. Gold has steadily advanced during the week, opening the first day of the week at 61@62 and closing to-day at 67@68½. Five per cent interest notes made their appearance at the desk, and have been paid out by the Depository. The national currency is not much circulated her, and banks refuse to take them.

Gold is rapidly advancing. We quote money as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	67@68½	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange—		
New York	½@¼ dis.	par.
Philadelphia	do.	do.
Boston	do.	do.
Baltimore	½@¼ dis.	½ to par.
Kentucky Bank notes	[illegible]	¼
Q. M. Vouchers, City	[illegible]	
do. do. country	[illegible]	
Orders on Washington	[illegible]	

The gold market was more steady during the past week, and we have no material change to note. We quote as follows:

BANK NOTE LIST.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana. Five per cent U. S. Notes.

UNCURRENT.

New England	1½ dis.	Illinois—	
New York—		Solvent	3 dis.
State	1½ dis.	Michigan	2 dis.
City	[illegible]	Iowa	1 dis.
Pennsylvania—		Wisconsin—	
Philadelphia	1½ dis.	Solvent	3 dis.
Pittsburg	1½ dis.	Missouri—	
Interior	1½ dis.	In good credit	[illegible]
Indiana—		Discredited	5@10
Free Banks	1½ dis.	Louisiana—	
Virginia—		Solvent	10 dis.
Wheel'g City	2@3 dis.	Merch. Bk.	60 dis.
[illegible]		Cresc't City Bank	60 dis.
Br. N. W. Bank	60 dis.	Bk. of Louisiana	60 dis.
Parkersburg & Wellsb'g	60 dis.	Tennessee—	
Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br., Mer.&Mec. Bank	[illegible]	Union	20 dis.
Eastern	30 dis.	Planters'	20 dis.
Maryland—		Bk. Tenn.	45 dis.
Baltimore	[illegible]	Other Bks.	50@75
Interior	[illegible]	N. Carolina	75 dis.
		S. Carolina	75 dis.
		Alabama	75 dis.
		Georgia	75 dis.

ALCOHOL—There was a very fluctuating market during the week, and prices are higher than last Saturday. We quote at $1 74 for 78 and $1 82 for 98 ₵ cent, less the usual discount to the trade.

APPLES—The market for green apples remains unchanged with a fair demand from the local trade and for export. We quote at $3 00@3 50 for common to choice.

BUTTER—There was a fair demand for this article throughout the week at advanced prices. We quote common to good at 25@28c, and prime to choice roll at 30@40c.

BATTING—Supply light. Sales at 58@60c.

BEESWAX—Market steady at 41c.

BARK—The market rules steady at $13 for chestnut oak, wagon, and $16 for stack measure.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale rope at 9@9½c for machine, and 6@6½c for hand-made, Manilla rope at 23@25c, hemp rope at 12½@16c, hemp twine at 25@30c, and baling twine at 15@15½c.

BAGGING—There is little doing in this article, and prices remain unchanged. Light sales made at 14@14½c, as to quality.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, and prices steady at $2 75@2 85.

BROOMS—Common saleable at $2 50@2 75, fancy at $2 75@3, and extra Shaker at $3 50@3 75 ₵ dozen.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week, and the market is steady at 14@14½c for Western Reserve, 14½@15 for Hamburg, and 15@16c for English dairy.

CANDLES—Firm, with sales of 14 oz star at 20½c, and 13½@14c for tallow.

COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at 48@49@50c, the latter figure for 500.

COAL—Market firm, selling at 35c, and 30c afloat for Pittsburg. Pomeroy selling at 32c ₵ bushel. There were fair receipts of Pittsburg coal during the week.

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 65c, whiskey at $1 75, do iron-bound at $3 00, pork $1 60, half barrels $1 20, do iron-bound at $1 40, ham tierces $1 20, ten-gallon kegs $1 00, do iron-bound $1 35, five-gallon 90c, do iron-bound at $1 15. Barrel poles at $16@18 ₵ 1,000, do staves $20@21 ₵ 1,000.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an active demand for peaches and apples, and prices are unchanged. Peaches are saleable at 11@13½c. Apples are selling at 8@8½c ₵ lb.

EGGS—The market ruled steady during the week.

FLOUR—The advance in gold during the week created a firmer feeling in the market although the prices as yet unchanged. We quote superfine from $5 25@5 75 as on yesterday, extra from $6 25@6 50, extra family from $6 75@7 per bbl. There was a good demand for flour throughout the week, and the receipts by river and railroad were heavy. Buckwheat flour selling at [illegible] per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and prices unchanged at 55c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was very excited to-day on account of the news from New York. The rapid advance in gold created an upward tendency in every article, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations the market being unsettled. N. O. br. sugar from 16¼@17¼; yellow sugar from 17@18; standard and crushed, powdered and granulated, 20½; soft 19¾@20, B 19@19½. N. O. molasses 85. Sirups from 85@105. Pepper 45. Spice 35@37. Ginger 35@40. Rice 9½@10. Teas, gunpowder 1 25@2 00, Oolong 90@1 50. Rio Coffee 39@40.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain during the week were moderate, and prices are a shade lower. Wheat at $1 25@130 for poor Mediterranean to choice Alabama red, at $1 20@1 40 for white Kentucky.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain firm at [illegible]@89c for ear and shelled.

The market for oats was quiet at 80@90c. There was a good retail demand for seed oats at higher figures.

The market for barley was very quiet, almost nothing doing in it. There is very little offering, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. We quote nominal at $1 25@1 35 for spring and fall.

The same may be stated about rye. Light sales were made at $1 10@1 15.

GREASE—We quote brown at 9½c, yellow at 10c, and white at 10½c.

GUNNY BAGS—Scarce at 25@27c for new resewed.

GINSENG—We quote nominal at $1 05.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering. The market is firm at full prices. Kentucky is saleable at $1 25@1 35 ₵ ton. A good article commands higher prices.

3d common, or fencing	$50@55	₵ M
2d do	65	do
1st do	70	do
Clear	80	do
Hemlock	30	do
2d common, flooring	[illegible]	do
1st do do	85	do
2d do weather-boarding (rough)	40	do
1st do do do	50	do
Pine joist and timbers	30@40	do
Locust posts	40	₵ 100
Cedar posts	40	do
Common shingles	6	

MALT—The market is quiet and steady at $1 70 ₵ 1 75.

HIDES—The market rules steady, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 7½@8c, salted at 10@10½c, dry salted at 14@16c, dry flint at 17@19c, hogskins 35@40c each.

HAY—There was a fair demand during the week. We quote at $29@31 ₵ ton.

HOPS—Remain steady, with a light demand at [illegible]@33c.

HOMINY—Selling at $3 50 ₵ 100 lbs.

IRON AND STEEL—Firm. We quote pig iron, hot blast at $60@61, cold blast at $64@66 per ton. Sheet iron S. C. 11c, C. C. 12c, Juniata 13c. Bar iron S. C. 6¾c, C. C 8c, Juniata 8½c, Sweet 13c, Bencoin 14c. Horse-shoes 12@13c, mule shoes 15@16c, plough slabs 14c, plough plates 15c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 50 for lime, and $2 75 ₵ bbl for hydraulic cement.

LEAD AND SHOT—Market firm; the stock is light. We quote pig lead at 13c, bar lead at 13½c. Shot $3 35@$3 85, according to quality.

LEATHER.—The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations; Soleleather—Oak at $46@47, hemlock at $36@40 bridle at $50@64, harness do $44@45 skirting at 45@47, Calf-skins at $1 25, French ₵ dozen at from $48@70.

LUMBER.—The stock is very light and yards nearly empty. The market is firm and unchanged at the following quotations:

LICORICE—Unchanged. Sales of R. R., F. M. and Q. Z. at 33c, J. C. & Co. selling at 38@39c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 50 for lime, and $2 75 ₵ bbl for hydraulic cement.

LEAD AND SHOT—Market firm; the stock is light. We quote pig lead at 12½c, bar lead at 14c. Shot $3 55@4 00, according to quality.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and steady at the following quotations: Soleleather—Oak 46@47, hemlock at 36@40, bridle at 51@54, harness do 35@40, skirting at 45@47, Calf-skins at $1 25, French ₵ doz. en at from $48@70.

LUMBER—The stock is very light and yards nearly empty. The market is firm and unchanged at the following quotations:

MACKEREL—Advanced during the week. No. 1 medium selling at $20 00; No. 2 medium $15 50@15 00; No. 3 do $11 75@12 25; No. 3 large $14 75@15 50.

MILL FEED—The market remains unchanged. Bran at $16@20, shorts at $30@32, shipstuffs at $32, and middlings at $30@32 ₵ ton.

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at $6 50, 8d at $6 75, 6d at $7 00, 4d at $7 25, 3d at $7 75, 2d at $8 75. The retail price being $7 00 for 10d, and corresponding rates for all other sizes.

OILS—Linseed has been firm at $1 55. Lard is quiet but firm at $1 05@1 10. Coal and carbon oils unchanged at 55@60c. Benzoine is selling at 34@40c, lubricating oils ranging from 35@55c.

OIL CAKE AND OIL CAKE MEAL—Unchanged, the former at $25@28, the latter at $30 per ton.

ONIONS—The market is unchanged and quiet, the prices ranging from $4@4 25, according to quality.

POTATOES—Market dull and prices steady, quotable at $2 25@2 50 for western, and $2 60@2 75 for northern

POWDER—Steady at $9 50@10 00 ₵ keg.

PROVISIONS—Market firm, but the demand is limited. The prices for mess pork are easier and favors buyers. Bulk meats were in better demand, and sales were made at 8½@8¾c for shoulders, [illegible] for sides, 10¼@10½c for clear sides, and 11@11½c for hams showing an advance of ¼ to ½c. Bacon is selling at 9½c for shoulders, 12@12½c for clear sides, and 12½@13c for plain and sugar cured hams. Canvassed hams are in demand at 14½@15c for common and choice grades. Country meats rule from ½@½c under this quotation. Lard remains inactive, and is nominal at 12@13c. Kentucky keg lard is quotable at 15c. Mess pork is saleable at $22 50, prime mess at $20 50, old mess at $18@20.

POTATOES—Market dull and prices steady, quotable at $2 25@2 50 for western, and $2 60@2 75 for northern

POWDER—Steady at $9@10 ₵ keg.

SALT—Prices unchanged at 50c. The market is fair and the demand is equal to the supply.

SODA—In good request at 8½@9c.

SOAP—Market steady with sales at 8½c for palm and 9c for German soap.

SHEETINGS—Declined one cent. Transactions were light during the week. We quote heavy sheetings at 41c.

The prices for the different grades remain materially unchanged, and we quote as follows:

Trash	$4 50@5 50
Lugs	6 00@6 25
Medium leaf	7 50@8 50
Good to fine	12 00@18 00
Extra	20 00@30 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market has been fair during the week. We quote common to medium (lbs) at 45@60c, black sweet (lbs) at 60@65c, and fine at 90@$1 25 ₵ lb. Tennessee ranging from 40@75c ₵ lb.

TOBACCO—The market remains active and prices on lower grades advanced about 1c, and about 2@2½c on good leaf tobacco. The receipts during the week were moderate, and reached 1,367 hhds. The sales amount to 1,379 against 1,523 the previous week. Sales to-day 190 hhd; as follows: 9 at 4 30@4 90, 47 at 5@5 95, 31 at 6@6 80, 18 at 7@7 95, 9 at 8@8 90, 7 at 9@9 10, 7 at 10@10 75, 5 at 11@11 75, 3 at 12@12 50, 2 at 13 25@13 50, 9 at 14@14 75, 10 at 15@15 75, 7 at 16@16 75, 4 at 17@17 75, 4 at 18@18 75, 7 at 19@19 75, 2 at 20@23 25, 4 at 21@24 75, 1 at 32 50, 1 bright leaf grown in Hart county at 50 and stems at 2 25 per 100 lbs.

SALT—Prices unchanged at 50c. The market is fair and the demand is equal to the supply.

SEEDS—We quote as follows:

Clover	₵ bushel	(60 lbs.)	at $7 50@7 75
Timothy	"	(45 lbs.)	3 50@3 75
Bluegrass, stripped	"	(14 lbs.)	1 25
Bluegrass, cleaned	"	(14 lbs.)	1 25@1 50
Bluegrass, extra	"	(14 lbs.)	[illegible]
Red-top or herd grass	"	(14 lbs.)	[illegible]
Millet	"	(50 lbs.)	1 50
Buckwheat	"	(48 lbs.)	1 50@1 75
Peas (May)	"	(60 lbs.)	8 00
Beans	"	(60 lbs.)	3 00
Chinese sugar-cane	"	(38 lbs.)	4 00
Hungarian grass	"	(48 lbs.)	3 00
Flax	"	(56 lbs.)	2 40
Orchard grass	"	(14 lbs.)	1 25@1 50
Onion sets	"	(28 lbs.)	8 00
Hemp	"	(44 lbs.)	4 00

SODA—In good request at 8½@9c.

SOAP—Market steady with sales at 8½c for palm and 9c for German soap.

STARCH—We quote steady at 6½@7½c.

TINNERS' STOCK.—The prices are firm for tin, and copper advanced from ½ cent to 1 cent. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATES.

10X14	IC.	(charcoal) per box	$18 00
10X14	IX.	"	21 00
12X12	IC.	"	19 00
12X12	IX.	"	22 00
14X20	IC.	"	18 50
14X20	IX.	"	21 50
14X20	IXX.	"	24 50
14X20	IXXX.	"	27 50
00 plate	DX.	"	22 00
00 "	DXX.	"	25 00
00 "	DXXX.	"	28 00
10X14	IC.	(coke)	17 00
4X20	IC.	(roofing)	17 50
4X20	[illegible]		20 50

BLOCK TIN.

Large pig 62c, small pig 65c per lb.

COPPER.

Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitts 55 per lb.

BOILER SHEET IRON.

First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 10c per lb.

CHARCOAL SHEET IRON.

Nos. 29 to 27 at 11½ per lb.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 20c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, at 27c per lb.

LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET.

The market is firm with an upward tendency. The stock is large and more on hand now than ever was in the palmiest day of southern trade. The demand is good, and the staple goods at prices below the present prices at the factories in the East.

Men's Wax whole lea. Brogans	130@165
Men's Kip whole lea. Brogans	140@170
Men's Split pp. & ½w Brogans	130@140
Men's Buff pp. & ½w Brogans	140@175
Men's Calf pp. & ½w Brogans	175@200
Men's peg high cut Oxfords	[illegible]
Men's peg high cut Balmoral	[illegible]
Men's sew. high cut Balmoral	350@400
Men's sew. high cut Oxfords	[illegible]
Men's Kip pump boots spt	250@300
Men's Kip pump boots whole leather	[illegible]
Men's Calf pump boots common	[illegible]
Men's Calf pump boots good	375@425
Men's Calf pump boots dress	[illegible]
Boy's Wax pp. & ½w Brogans	100@125
Boy's Kip pp. & ½w Brogans	[illegible]
Boy's Calf pp. & ½w Brogans	135@150
Boy's peg high cut Oxfords	[illegible]
Boy's peg high cut Balmoral	[illegible]
Wom. Kip lace h'd. boots	[illegible]
Wom. Buff lace hld. boots	[illegible]
Wom. Calf lace hld. boots	140@165
Wom. Goat lace hld boots	[illegible]
Wom. Imit. lace hld boots	120@135
Wom. Peb. lace hld boots	[illegible]
Wom. Kid lace hld boots sewed	[illegible]
Wom. Kid lace hld Balmoral	[illegible]
Wom. Congress gaiters	175@250

TALLOW—We quote the market quiet at 10@10½c.

TAR—Selling at $7 per dozen.

WOOL—We quote a decline, selling in grease at 48c, washed 70@73c per lb.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote as follows: 8x10 at $4 50, 10x12 at $4 80, 10x14 at $5 10, 10x16 at $5 40, 10x20 at $5 65, [illegible], 12x18 at $5 45, 12x20 at $5 65, [illegible] 23 50, 24 at 24 50, and 1 at 25 25 per 100 lbs.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs No. 1, per dozen	$13 50
Tubs No. 2, per doz	12 00
Tubs No. 3, per doz	10 50
Tubs in nests 3s	[illegible]
Tubs in nests 8s	4 25
Washboards per doz	[illegible]
Churns, No. 1, per doz	14 50
Churns No. 2, per doz	13 50
Churns No. 3, per doz	12 50
Buckets, red, per doz	2 50
Buckets, red and blue, per doz	3 00
Buckets, fancy	3 10

WHISKEY—There has been a very fluctuating market throughout the week, and the prices advanced 9c since our last report. Sales of raw to-day at 95c per gallon.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—Dowling & Brenner.

LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1864.

[illegible]

Bourbon House Stock Market—H. F. Vissman.

LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1864.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF W. G. BETTERTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1864.

[illegible]

DRY-GOODS IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

OXLEY'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

PURE SORGO SEED

[illegible]

COAL OIL.—50 bbls Refined Coal or Carbon Oil for sale by [illegible] R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

WHEAT—2,000 bushels choice White and Red Wheat for sale by [illegible] VERHOEFF BROS., 169 Fourth st.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

WORK FOR THE FARM, BARN, AND STOCK YARD, FOR MARCH.

Buildings.—In this windy month secure everything, so far as possible, against damage by the gales. The great doors, whichever way they may swing, should be as sure to fasten, open, or shut, as window blinds. Paint is apt to get dusty or spotted and washed by the rain, if applied in March. Whitewash cattle stables, etc.

Cattle.—Working oxen need to be in good flesh, or spring work will pull hard upon them. Cows coming in should be kept in wide stalls or loose boxes, well littered, fed on some roots if possible, and closely watched, and perhaps assisted, at calving. Vermin are apt to appear at this season, especially on young cattle. Use the card and brush freely, and apply unguentum, mixed with four or five times its bulk of lard, behind the horns and down the spine—a sure cure.

Cellars.—Remove banking up, ventilate, clean out cabbage leaves and other rubbish, and whitewash well. Foul cellars induce disease.

Clover.—Sow on winter grain, on light snow or upon frost-cracked ground, on a still morning. The thawing earth will cover it finely.

Drains.—Surface-drain any land not free of water standing upon and in the soil. Clear the dead furrows in wheat fields; a shovelful of earth not removed may dam up water that may spoil wheat plants enough to yield a bushel. Examine the outlets of underdrains and the ground drained for indications of obstruction.

Fences.—When the frost is out of the ground, and the soil still open and soft, reset posts and fences that have been lifted, and attend to all repairs, relaying stones in walls, etc. Replace bars with gates, and thus save much time.

Grain Fields.—Roll winter grain, when dry enough, especially on soil much heaved by frost. Carefully remove silt and rubbish washed on during the winter, and draw off standing water.

Hogs.—Keep store hogs at work in the manure heap, and in working over the litter collected in cleaning up the yards and about the buildings. Breeding sows should have regular feeds of roots of some sort; even a very few raw potatoes will have an excellent effect. Sows are rarely cross, and never eat their young if they are in good health, and at this season nothing promotes their health more than raw roots, sods of grass roots, or other moist food.

Horses.—Bad roads and cold winds are very trying to horses. Give them good rubbing down after labor, and blanket carefully, if exposed to currents of air. Feed in proportion to labor. Strong muscles come from the grain bin.

Manure.—Muck may be hauled, so long as the ground is hard. Most farmers have a choice of two evils, and must decide whether to haul out manure on the frozen ground and subject it to some waste, or wait till it can be immediately plowed under, at which time other labors will press and the hauling will be much harder.

Pastures may be improved by cutting the brush, and removing stones loosened by the frost. The cattle and sheep will keep the young growth of bushes browsed down, if they are cut over once.

Ploughing.—We can seldom do much ploughing in March, north of latitude 40. It is best to be ready for it—and on underdrained ground, and that of a porous character, it is often feasible.

Potatoes.—Rub off the growing sprouts. Select early varieties for seed, and plant on very early ground, if the season be favorable.

Poultry.—Give hens a chance to pick at the first grass, chick-weed, etc., that starts. It will encourage them greatly. Let not the high price of eggs hinder setting plenty for early chickens.

Seeds.—Try those on hand to see if all are sure to grow. Secure new and valuable kinds. Good plants will never grow from poor seed.

Tools.—Repair broken implements, get duplicates of parts liable to break in ordinary usage—plough points or shares, cultivator and harrow teeth, whiffle-trees, ox-yokes and bows, and the like.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hard Coal Ashes.—Hard coal ashes for manure are much more valuable as an absorbent of the fertilizing elements in manures than is generally supposed, and may be worth something as a disinfectant.

It will not be difficult for some of your readers to try the experiment, as I have, and satisfy themselves. My belief is, that all the vaults and drainage of all our cities should be combined, and thus, out of two evils, bring an inexhaustible good. I have no doubt but that the effluvia proceeding from the slaughter-houses in Brighton could be thoroughly neutralized by the use of anthracite coal ashes, and the atmosphere rendered as pure as in any other neighborhood.

It will be found, upon mixing a moderate portion of ashes with the contents of the privy, cess pool, or hog-pen, that in a short time the offensive odor has entirely disappeared.

It is not expelled, as by the use of chlorides, but held in combination until by its use as a manure, the earth and roots of plants liberate and use it.

Dry peat, charcoal dust, and other like substances have the same power. But nothing is so cheap as hard coal ashes, which have generally been considered only a nuisance.—D. Wilder, Jr.—*New England Farmer.*

Quinces from Cuttings.—Take off the cuttings in autumn—good one year shoots, with a little older wood—plant them out either in autumn or very early next spring; if left till spring they should be kept over in moist earth. They grow best in compact, not a gravelly soil. We succeed best from autumn cutting, mulching the earth with two inches of clear horse manure, which not only protects from the cold of winter and the drouth of summer, but enriches the soil. Spring planting also needs mulching. In the absence of manure forest leaves may do. The cuttings should be about eight or ten inches long, the upper end cut off, so as not to project more than an inch or two above the ground, which should be trodden compactly about them, especially below. They may be planted in trenches cut with a spade by a line, and the cuttings be about half an inch apart in the row.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Most Profitable Variety of Potato.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Mr. Carpenter gave his experience with Goodrich's potatoes. He said that he had cultivated all four varieties, and he believed that the Cusco-white, with good culture, would yield 300 bushels to the acre. Mr. Williams said that in 1862 he tried all four varieties in comparison with some of the best old kinds, carefully measured the ground and the crop, and having his note-book with him he could give the results. The ground, manuring, and culture were the same in all cases. The rate per acre of the yield was:

Variety.	Bushels.	Quarts.
Prince Albert	86	6
Jersey Mercer	91	18
Nova Scotia	163	20
Peach-blow	114	3
Garnet-Chili	120	3
Coppermine	199	2
Rusty-coat	216	6
Cusco	210	7

The last four are Goodrich's.

Mr. Williams thought that the Cusco surpassed all other varieties of potato in the abundance of its yield, and though in quality it was not perhaps quite equal to the Mercer, it brought the same price in the Newark market.

Culture of Cotton in France.—We translate the following paragraph from the Moniteur des Brevets d'Inventions:

"The trial of the culture of cotton has been made with a veritable success in Camargue, in the lands of the Chateau of Avignon, the most vast of the domains of the territory of Arles. Among the bolls of cotton gathered some have the long staple and others the short. The essay, made on a small scale and in the open air, has perfectly succeeded. At the end of November the plants were yet covered with a great number of bolls which continued to ripen, though very slowly. Those gathered in August, September, and October were very well matured."

It will be remembered that the southern boundary of France is further north than the city of New York.

Exports of California.—The Alta California, of San Francisco, says the exports of the productions of the State, during the past three years, may be classified as follows:

Products of—	1861.	1862.	1863.
The Mine	$42,103,193	$44,106,662	$47,981,335
Agriculture	3,265,471	1,645,360	2,013,075
The Herd	1,041,717	2,027,081	
The Forest	69,931	149,560	134,086
The Sea	21,828	21,856	11,288
Manufacture	962,376	708,191	873,854
The Vine	8,000	25,886	81,456
Total	$47,472,516	$48,773,500	$43,299,210

Destroying Aphides.—Our readers are aware that we place but little reliance on any remedy for destroying insects short of killing them at once. Wholesale destruction is desirable where it can be performed, and it is more particularly applicable to the removal of aphides from fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. In some cases very strong tobacco-water has answered the purpose; in others a solution of whale oil soap has proved successful. Probably a mixture of the two would accomplish the desired object in any case. As whale oil soap is not always at hand we have found common soap suds generally prove efficient. One year several thousand young fruit trees were thickly infested with aphides; we directed that all the soap-suds on washing days be carefully saved, and as little diluted as practicable, so as to give it its full strength. It was carried along in pails, and held under the stems and branches, which were bent over and immersed in it, slightly shaking them so that the insects might become well dosed. It killed them in every instance where care was taken; but where the work was superficially performed, that is, by merely dipping them in and out again in a moment, a considerable portion escaped. Two or three days' diligent work entirely removed the pest from the plantation.

But there are instances where the branches cannot be bent over or immersed in the suds; a syringe must therefore be employed requiring a large amount of liquid, but proving equally efficient if well used. It is not necessary that a costly instrument be procured for this purpose; a garden-engine or hydropult cannot be applied to every corner and hidden leaf so well as a small instrument held in the hand. One may be made by a common tinman, costing altogether not more than one dollar. The end should be perforated with a number of small holes, so as to dash a smart shower on the under side of the leaves or to any part of the plant. Wherever this mode has failed it has been owing to the weakness of the solution, or to a want of sufficient application.—*Country Gentleman.*

NEW YORK, March 19.

A Washington letter to the Tribune gives the following account of a plan submitted by Col. Margrave to the rebel War Department in November, 250 picked men were to go North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other, and upon a day fixed by their leader were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure.

The President it is claimed could be easily seized at a quiet hour at the White House, or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by 25 or 30 armed men on horseback. it was proposed to drive to Indian Hunt, 25 miles south of Washington on the Potomac, 2 or 3 relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way where a boat was to be waiting to cross the river and land the captive a few miles south of the Occoquon river, when it would be easy to work their way with him through the fords by night into the rebel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and—

[Here the report gave out entirely.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

There is great activity in military matters here.

Gen. Banks is on the eve of departing for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defense will be encountered by the iron-clads (one of which is the newly launched Ossiark) between the mouth of Red river and Alexandria.

Gen. Lee's cavalry left this city a week ago. Their destination is supposed to be westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Pontchartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. Grover on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but they add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water, and the object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge.

Gen. Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place. It is believed some sort of an understanding has been entered into between Gens. Banks and Steele, by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 6th. The Convention meets in New Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New Orleans will have 63 members.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The Star says: From parties who arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all our commands. However, after all had been packed and everything was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things have settled to their usual course.

Firing was heard all along our line yesterday, but it is supposed to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though some skirmishing was going on there.

The Star also says it understands that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Col. Dahlgren, and it is expected they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe.

Hereafter deserters from the rebel army coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison, if they prove to be bonafide deserters, but will be dismissed on taking the oath of allegiance, and furnished with transportation or some employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past more than three hundred or four hundred have been released from Old Capitol prison and sent to Philadelphia and New York.

Gen. Grant is expected on Wednesday next, accompanied by his staff, who will remain in Washington.

ALBANY, March 19.

The Canal Board have adopted a report in favor of enlarging the Erie and Oswego Canals. The plan is to widen these canals and enlarge the locks so as to admit large vessels.

NEW YORK, March 20.

A statement that the Government has seized or threatened to seize certain locomotive shops at the North, is unfounded. We learn that the locomotive-manufacturers have responded cheerfully to the request of the authorities for a large supply of locomotives.

The Times Washington special says that the excitement about a raid by Stuart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, on Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. Ryan, of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry, captured twenty of them. On Friday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Morton's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan pickets; but we subsequently repulsed and forced them to recross the river. The 2d corps discharged all their pieces on Saturday forenoon. Perhaps this may account for the report of firing heard at Dumfries. There are other indications of rebel demonstrations, not proper to state at this time. Stuart is massing a large cavalry force at Charlottville, where he has three brigades, and two at Fredericksburg. The report that the enemy had effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford is not correct.

The 1st Michigan veteran cavalry, 1,500 strong, went to the front on Saturday. Twelve deserters, from the 10th Louisiana, have arrived within our lines. Within three days they had got hold of the President's proclamation, distributed in Gen. Kilpatrick's raid.

The Herald's West Virginia despatch of the 19th says that all is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley. The latest information from Kanawha Valley does not confirm the rumor that an enemy's force is marching on Barboursville. There is no positive indication that the enemy contemplate an extensive raid in Kanawha Valley. The truth is that the enemy are preparing in the neighborhood of New river for a raid.

The Herald's New Orleans letter of the 17th, says: Colonel Tevis, with the 3d Maryland cavalry, arrived yesterday from Madisonville. They had scouted from Madisonville through nearly all the country between the Tangipato and Pearl rivers. The 9th and 10th battalions of Louisiana cavalry were driven from the Chappala river, and one of them captured, as was also some blood-hounds with which they had been hunting conscripts. Thirty negroes were captured by the rebels from a plantation near Fort Pike, and were retaken on the 9th. There was not an armed rebel within sixty miles of Madisonville, except a few stragglers.

A number of rebel soldiers, paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, who are endeavoring to avoid the conscription, were brought in. Large quantities of cotton were discovered in the country through which our forces passed, but could not be removed for lack of transportation. The sentiment of the people was unmistakably Union.

A portion of the 3d Maryland consists of about four hundred formerly rebel soldiers from Fort Delaware, who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted. There have been no desertions from it in the face of the enemy. The cavalry marched one hundred and forty miles before returning here by steamer from Madisonville.

CAIRO, March 20.

The gunboat Osage, which led the advance and return of the recent expedition up the Ouchita river, fired one hundred and fifty rounds, had one man killed, and was struck by several shots without damage.

The Ninth and Fifty-third Indiana re-enlisted veterans arrived, en route for home on furlough.

Eighty-four rebel prisoners, taken by Sherman's expedition, arrived from Vicksburg.

Memphis cotton market dull. Prices unchanged. Receipts by wagons 500 bales, shipments north 500.

Forrest is reported to be organizing for a movement to West Tennessee. He has obtained a large number of horses and is mounting his infantry.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.

Major Starr, chief mustering officer, reports that 640 new recruits were mustered in from Ohio during the past week, making a total number since the first of last November of 23,651.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The effective military forces of the United States are shown by data at the War Department to be 200,000 more than there were this day a year ago.

Parties from the upper Shenandoah Valley, report that all furloughed rebel soldiers have been called back to join their regiments in Lee's army.

The prisoners confined in the military prison at Baltimore made an attempt to escape a la Morgan, on Thursday. They made a hole two feet square through a wall three feet thick, and one of them succeeded in sliding out feet foremost on the street, when he was observed by the guard, who made chase, and after shooting at the fugitive captured him. The other prisoners heard the report of the gun and made no attempt to follow their companion.

The National Speech-making Society, which meets in the hall of the House every Saturday to read speeches to empty benches, came to a fighting end last Saturday. A crazy man appropriately closed the exercises as the House adjourned by mounting the clerk's desk and declaiming a poem about God and Liberty, the Constitution, Union, and Spirit of '76.

A fuller and more correct statement of the leading provisions of the new revenue bill before the Committee on Ways and Means is, that tobacco is taxed 25 per cent advalorem in leaf, and 40 cents a pound manufactured. Petroleum 5 cents per gallon on crude, and 10 cents on refined and distilled. Spirits a dollar a gallon.

Two of the committee are said to be opposed to a high tax on corn. One of them is said to be obstinate in his faith that a tax of 50 cents per gallon on whiskey will produce more revenue than a tax of a dollar. The taxes imposed in the bill prepared at the Treasury Department on tobacco and whiskey may go into the Ways and Means Committee reduced, but will not probably go into the the House reduced. It is intimated that a charge of 10 cents on refined petroleum has been already raised by the sub-committee in addition to the above.

A very large increase of revenue is sought to be made by the new bill by doubling the price of stamps on notes, bonds, etc., and taxing instruments of forms not heretofore reached, such as letters of patent, deeds for conveyance, personal property, copies of instruments of documents read in court executions, and processes from Justices' Courts, etc., on which there is no tax whatever. Malt beer is taxed $1 50 per barrel, excepting lager.

Prisoners from Richmond assert that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to the colored regiments. Several have disappeared mysteriously from Libby, it is said.

It is now stated by authority that General Grant will take command in person of the Army of the Potomac.

MEMPHIS, March 18.

Gen. Hurlburt made a speech to the city council last night, giving them to understand that if they did not clean the city, and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes and do the work himself.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20.

The railroad is completed to Ringgold. A train came down to-day.

A number of prominent officers visited the front and found all quiet.

Eighty rebel cavalry made a dash over Taylor's Ridge yesterday, and carried off Union citizens. No other rebel movements.

Mustering officers say large numbers are yet re-enlisting as veterans.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, March 20.

Last night a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmore's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bristol, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Soon after it was known that the rebels had dashed into Bath, Gen. Sigel ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them wherever they found them. The latest information here is that the pursuing force overtook them, and succeeded in taking some of them prisoners.

CINCINNATI, March 21.

A despatch to the Commercial, dated Strawberry Plains, March 18, says the rebels are at Bull's Gap in large force, probably twenty thousand. Reports of their having sent away most of their artillery and wagons by the railroad, and mounted men on all their draught horses, confirmed the general belief that they intended to make a sudden movement into Kentucky.

Major-General Gordon Granger is not sick in New York, as reported, but is in command of the 4th army corps, with his headquarters at Loudon, Tenn., and in excellent health.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Wilmington Journal of the 1st says Wilmington is full of Yankee spies and incendiaries. Two fires occurred on the 29th ultimo.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.

Eight or ten regiments of re-enlisted veterans from Missouri and other Northwestern States arrived or passed through here the past week, all of which were feasted by the Veteran Reception Committee and received a cordial welcome by the citizens generally.

Nearly 2,000 new recruits from different States, passed through here during the same time, en route South, to join their regiments in the field.

The 3d Michigan cavalry, about 1,300 strong, has also gone South.

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

CHATTANOOGA, March 21.

A large number of prisoners and refugees were brought and came into Ringgold. A deserter says that Morgan's cavalry was expected to start on a raid into Kentucky, intending to cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad while en route. The scarcity of horses delayed the expedition. He says Morgan will be unable to mount his command. It lies opposite Decatur.

Deserters from Longstreet's army say that he is moving to join Lee without doubt.

The enemy is not pressing us vigorously in front.

General Elliott went North this morning. Colonel R. H. G. Minty commands Colonel Long's brigade of cavalry during his absence. Colonel Minty goes to the front to-morrow.

Forty deserters just came in from Cleveland. They bring no news of importance.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dumont, of Indiana introduced a bill providing that all bonds, obligations, or undertakings, whether sealed or unsealed, heretofore made or to be made to secure the loyalty or good behavior and fidelity to their oath as prisoners of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure their release, be hereby declared valid and binding against the parties making the same, and their securities and the penalties to be enforced in any circuit or district court having jurisdiction of the same. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution calling on the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State to furnish the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offences against the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil court, and the causes of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been banished to the rebel States without a trial. A debate arising on the resolution, it lies over.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Kernan, of New York, offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated for transportation shall be devoted to carrying civilians to their homes, and mentioned in the connection that he had been informed that voters were sent to Pennsylvania at the public expence. He wanted to stop such perversion of money.

Mr. Stevens excitedly demanded his authority, failing to give which the gentleman must be held responsible.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, advocated the amendment, believing that money had been thus spent. He could believe this of an administration which had sent boats into Maryland to steal negroes.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, denied, as had Mr. Stevens, that voters were sent home at Government expence, and charged that Judge Woodward had expressed the opinion that if there was to be a division the dividing line should be north of Pennsylvania.

The army appropriation bill passed nearly as reported. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The Secretary of War in a communication responds to a Senate resolution, which says that no orders concerning elections were ever issued from his office. He encloses a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, who reports that he has given no orders to provost marshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, or Missouri, about elections in those States; also a letter of the same tenor, from the Provost Marshal General, which, however, except a despatch of October 18th, to Provost Marshal Jeffries, at Baltimore, as follows: Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying out Gen. Schenck's order for preserving the purity of elections at the polls in Maryland.

Deserters come into our lines at an average of from six to eight a day.

Lieutenant-General Grant is soon expected to review the army.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The broker convicted last week of defrauding recruits, was to-day released under the habeas corpus and bailed by Judge Barnard.

Jersey city has voted $100,000 for recruiting purposes.

General Hays has issued orders against any person wearing the army uniform unless entitled to do so.

The Post's special states that the tax bill will be reported to the House this week.

General Humphreys was examined to-day by the committee on the conduct of the war relative to the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg battles.

Wm. Hunter, auditor of the custom-house, is under arrest for alleged frauds.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

There is but little doubt that General Wm. F. Smith will accompany General Grant in his approaching campaign with the Potomac army, but precisely in what capacity is not known. Military men think the reorganization of the army must take a couple of weeks.

Military men believe the rebels to be concentrating cavalry at Charlottesville with a view to a raid up the Shenandoah Valley. If so, this would bring them probably into Maryland.

The Treasury Department is reported to be considering the policy of issuing checks for coin to New York merchants at lower rates than market figures for gold.

CAIRO, March 21.

Admiral Porter left for Red river last Saturday with 40 gunboats and transports. The Bragg and Little Rebel, Union gunboats, are at the mouth of Red river. Firing was heard in that direction at Natchez on Monday.

Guerrillas have warned the planters in certain localities along the Mississippi river, that they will not be allowed to raise crops with contrabands.

The 6th Iowa, veterans, arrived en route for home on furlough.

The 17th New York infantry arrived from below to-day, en route home.

Adjutant General Thomas is stationing troops, mostly colored, at the principal points along the lower river to protect plantations and trade depots.

The 35th New Jersey regiment encamped here. It is understood that Veatche's division here has something to do with the contemplated military movement from this point, about which, however, nothing definite is known. The remainder of Veatche's division reaches here soon.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Gen. Grant will be here in the morning. On Thursday he reviews the entire Army of the Potomac. In the reorganization about to be effected, it is learned correctly that Generals Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren will be retained as corps commanders, and that Gen. Meade retains his present position, Gen. Grant exercising supervisory control of the entire army.

The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously authorized its chairman to report the following, and ask for its adoption by the House: A joint resolution submitting to Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding article 13, section 1—Slavery being incompatible with a free Government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as punishment for crime.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the foregoing section of this act by appropriate legislation.

The House Military Committee considered at length to-day the question of reimbursing States for calling out the militia, but came to no conclusion. The amount involved in this matter is several million dollars, and it will meet with considerable opposition in both houses.

Gen. Grant has directed that recruiting for cavalry shall cease.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day decided to dismiss the impeachment case of Judge Miller, of Iowa, no evidence having been adduced to sustain the charges preferred.

In pursuance of an earnest request of Admiral Farragut, the Navy Department has ordered the sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the double turreted monitor Onondaga to be prepared for service in the Gulf immediately. The ships will proceed to sea this week. Orders have been issued for the monitors Canonicus, Tecumseh, and Sassacus to follow immediately.

There is no doubt of the fact, that Lee is daily receiving accessions to his army, and is preparing for an early opening of the approaching campaign. His cavalry is being reorganized, and although a smaller organization than that of last summer, it is equally formidable.

Infantry are coming up from various quarters, and in a few weeks we shall have in our front an army not at all inferior to that which confronted us last season.

CUMBERLAND GAP, March 22.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the 11th Tennessee cavalry, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy on the 22d of February, has since escaped and reached our lines safe. He was treated very inhumanly while in their hands.

Two companies of the 91st Indiana in scouting up the Virginia road, came upon some pickets of the enemy. One wounded another, and they returned to camp last evening, bringing in seven prisoners, four horses, wagons, guns, pistols, &c. Among the prisoners were the notorious Green and Estler, rebel guides and bushwhackers, who have long been a terror to the Union citizens hereabouts.

NEW YORK, March 22.

A letter from Japan in the Tribune, reports the burning of thirty thousand houses and two hundred and fifty warehouses in the city of Oasaca, with a loss of from 500 to 1,000 lives. The fire lasted three days.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

House.—Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which passed, authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to stipulate for a release from attachment of other process of property claimed by the United States; in other words, to enable the government to arrange, to use property it wants without waiting for legal process.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

An unusually large number of bidders were present to-day to bid for furnishing flour to the Commissary Department. Offers were made for 96,000 barrels, the bids ranging from $7 60 to $8 30, and 37,000 barrels were taken at prices ranging from $7 60 to $7 73. Only No. 2 flour was accepted.

The Washington City Council has appointed a committee to protest against the passage by Congress of a Senate bill amendatory of the registry law, and providing that every male citizen, without regard to color, who shall have been a resident one year before an election, shall be allowed to exercise the election franchise.

NEW YORK, March, 22.

The Herald's Key West letter reports that the English blockade-running steamer Wenona, while attempting to run the blockade of the Sewanne river, was run ashore. To prevent her falling into our hands she was burned. Her crew and some fifty-five bales of cotton were saved by our boats.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Frank Blair will soon resign his seat in Congress, with a view to reappointment as Major-General, and assignment to the command of Sherman's old corps.

A bill, passed by the Senate to-day, provides for the coinage of one cent and two cent pieces, weighing forty-eight and ninety-six grains respectively, and composed of ninety-five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin or zinc.

Mr. Clark said a nickel cent could not now be manufactured for a cent.

Bills enabling Colorado and Nevada Territories to become States have been signed by the President.

It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will report in a bill to increase the whisky tax to eighty cents per gallon after the first of January, and one dollar after the first of January next; all taxes to be prospective. It is not impossible that the dollar tax may take effect sooner.

It was determined by the House to-day to devote every session after the morning hour to Winter Davis's reconstruction bill, so soon as the National Currency bill, which is a special order for to-morrow, shall have been disposed of.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe letter reports that an expedition under General Graham has gone to clear out a nest of guerillas in Mathews and Gloucester counties. So far as heard from the expedition has met with the greatest success.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac despatch of the 22d reports the capture of thirteen of Mosby's guerillas.

The Herald's Western Virginia special says Gen. Averill is now considered out of danger.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The World's special says preparations for the projected expeditions of Generals Burnside and Hancock will be directed to cease by Gen. Grant, and both commands will be placed in condition for active co-operation with the Army of the Potomac. Hancock has already returned to his command.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 17th, says that an engine has passed over that portion of the railroad destroyed by Sherman.

The World has a letter from Huntsville, Alabama, of the 15th, which states that Gen. Smith, who commanded the recent cavalry raid in Mississippi, says he has obtained positive and reliable information that Vice President Stephens of the rebel Confederacy is hostile to the present policy of the Confederates, and has written to Richmond that he will not resume the Presidency of the Senate until the recently adopted conscription law is repealed, he regarding its passage a violation of the plighted faith of the Confederacy.

The Herald has a letter from Balize, dated February 29, which states that the case of the American schooner Joseph L. Gerrety, captured by rebels on her way from Matamoras to New York, and afterwards abandoned by her captors at Balize, has been settled without international difficulty. The Gerrety has been given up to the United States Consul by the British authorities, and by him handed over to Captain Davis and the underwriters.

Secretary Chase has decided to put the 5-40 loan into market at once, and the preparation of the bonds has commenced. The issue of two years five per cent coupon Treasury notes will be discontinued, and notes bearing the same interest, payable at maturity without coupons, be issued instead. Coupon notes will be returned as fast as received into the Treasury.

Col. Lewis P. Parsons has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Western River Transportation. Headquarters at St. Louis.

[From the New York Herald, March 1?.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT.

MONSTER MASS MEETING IN FAVOR OF "LITTLE MAC."

OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE DEMOCRACY, McCLELLAN, AND LIBERTY

THE UNION AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

"HURRAH FOR THE MAN WE LOVE."

SPEECHES OF HON. AMOS KENDALL AND LIEUT. GOV. R. T. JACOB, OF KENTUCKY.

A monster mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of placing General George B. McClellan's name for next President before the people of the country. The large hall of the Institute was jammed, neither sitting nor standing room being left almost simultaneously with the opening of the doors. The rush to the interior was as irresistible as McClellan's claims to the Presidency in the minds of his legion of friends, and they could not be more earnest in securing seats for themselves than they are anxious to secure the occupancy of the White House for their favorite for the next four years. The immediate organization of the meeting became a necessity, in view of the immense gathering that filled the hall, and considerably before the hour fixed a large company of gentlemen came upon the platform and filled all the seats. The enthusiasm of the vast assemblage was breaking forth from time to time as some popular leader appeared, but the enthusiasm only reached its culminating point on the instant when a curtain which draped the rear of the platform was withdrawn and exhibited a portrait of the favorite General. A spontaneous burst of applause greeted the act, and cheer after cheer went up for McClellan and Little Mac, which was sustained with undiminished power and force of lung for several minutes. At the back of the portrait, stretching across the centre arch, was a magnificent flag, on either side of which were draped the city and State flags.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. F. Stevens, Secretary of the McClellan Committee, who proposed as chairman the Hon. Amos Kendall.

The appointment was ratified by loud cheers.

Mr. Stevens nominated Hon. Amos Kendall as presiding officer, which was ratified unanimously.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Kendall, whose venerable presence instinctively inspired respect, on assuming the chair said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I stand before you as the representative of the Jackson age and Jackson politics. I only wish that the old chief were here that I might stand by him here as I have done in days long gone by. [Hear, hear.] Many may think it strange that a man so old as I am, whose political life has ended, who has every comfort about him, should again embark upon the stormy sea of politics. What, you may ask, has brought me here? What has brought me in the presence of this immense assemblage? I answer, the deplorable condition of my country. [Applause.] If there is nothing in that which can infuse life into political parties, then our country is in a hopeless condition. Why, fellow-citizens, if the old chief whom it was my honor and pleasure to serve in the government could by possibility rise from the grave, the condition of his beloved country now would bring him up. We have seen for many years past the scenes approaching which now have deluged our country in blood. Two factions—one South and another North—have been for years past tugging at the extremities of this Union. If the old chief could rise from his grave, with the arms and strength of an archangel, he would seize the one and tell it to "Stand there," and to the other "Stand there; cease this fraternal strife—this shedding of blood." [Applause.] He would say to them both, the constitution which Washington and his compatriots gave you is the best government you can hope for in any event; submit to the Constitution and laws of your country, North as well as South; let the North mind her own business. ["Good" and applause.] Let the men of the North mind their own business, and let the men of the South submit to the Constitution and the laws. [Renewed cheers.] But, gentlemen, these factions have become military; the faction South, under the direction of Jeff Davis, and the faction North, under the direction of Abraham Lincoln—[hisses]—have brought the two ends of the Union in collision with each other, and has drowned our country almost in blood. What does the country want? Undoubtedly there are individuals here that entertain various opinions. Some are called War Democrats, some Peace Democrats, and some Conservatives, and I would fain hope there are many Republicans who regret that they have aided in putting the present incumbents in office. What we want is the union of all men of conservative principles—all men who wish this strife to cease, who wish the Union restored, and wish it done in the kindest manner in which it possibly can be done—not that the leaders in rebellion should not be subjected to the punishment which the laws inflict upon them, but that justice may be tempered with mercy, and that the innocent should not be punished with the guilty. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I have not the physical ability to make a long speech. The theme is a great one. Others will succeed me who are more competent to discuss it than I am. I shall content myself, therefore, with a brief explanation of the conduct of our government toward the leader of the Army of the Potomac. All of you, I presume, have read Gen. McClellan's Report. [Voices—"We have."] You have seen his plans of the war; you have seen how conservative his principles were; you have seen how he took the raw material placed in his hands and moulded it into one of the most magnificent armies which have trod the earth. You have seen him in command of this army, arranging his plans of attack upon Richmond. All those plans, you know, in their origin and in their progress were approved by all the military authorities in Washington. He was promised the aid of 35,000 or 40,000 men from Gen. McDowell's division; and in full expectation of that promised aid General McClellan commenced his march toward Richmond. The speaker proceeded at length to recount the history of the Army of the Potomac at that juncture of the war, and said that when Washington was in danger the authorities of the government had to go to McClellan and beg his ability to get them out of the difficulty. [Cheers.] He then refuted the charge which was brought against General McClellan of being too slow, by mentioning the fact that he was constantly importuned day by day to take care not to go too fast. General Halleck was before the Committee on the Investigation of the Conduct of the War, and, when asked how much was McClellan's progress by day, he replied "six miles a day;" but without a word of explanation, without saying that he prevented his march, because he thought that he marched rather fast. At the moment when he was in motion, advancing toward Richmond, the Government dismissed him from the command. He (the speaker) never heard any man attempt to justify the Government for that step. Gen. Burnside told the President that McClellan could do more with the army than anybody else. Mr. Kendall concluded his remarks amid applause.

The song of "McClellan and the Union" was then sung, the assemblage vociferously cheering all the allusions to Gen. McClellan, after which the band played "Hail Columbia."

The Secretary then read the names of the Vice-President and Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read and put to the meeting and adopted with acclamation:

WHEREAS, A fratricidal war, originating in a disregard of the maxims and warnings of our fathers, is desolating the land and threatening the permanent disruption of our Federal Union; and whereas, the present administration by their fatal policy in the conduct of the war, by their infringement upon State and individual rights, by a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and substituting military for civil courts, and, above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedom of elections and forcing governments of minorities upon the people of the States, has not only protracted the war indefinitely, bringing upon the country interminable taxation and financial ruin, but has created general alarm for the integrity of the States and the liberty of their citizens, all threatened to be swallowed up in a fanatical despotism, the worst of all governments; and whereas, the country has no guarantee for the speedy and successful termination of the war under the imbecile and changeable management of the present administration through any other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential election; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly invite all our fellow-citizens, of whatever political organizations, to unite with us in one concerted effort to place at the head of our government a man in whose wisdom, integrity, and firmness the country may rely with hope for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessation of bloodshed, and the maintenance of the Union which our fathers bequeathed to us—a Union of independent States and free people, created by the Constitution and to be maintained only by its observance. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the right of suffrage, regulated by the States, is the only safeguard for individual liberty, and must be defended at every hazard. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we recognize in Gen. George B. McClellan (tremendous cheering, repeated again and again) qualifications which eminently fit him to be the deliverer and savior of our country; and we hold it to be the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens and organizations to abandon all disturbing questions and rally around him as the destined preserver of our constitutional liberties. [Renewed enthusiasm and cries of "Bravo."]

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF HON. R. T. JACOB, OF KENTUCKY.

Hon. R. T. Jacob, Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, then proceeded to address the meeting. After a very warm reception he said: On last Friday he received an invitation to address this meeting. He had been absent for eighteen months on the battle field of the country, and he felt it impossible to resist the invitation, where he thought he might be able to do some good. In 1830, when the political sky seemed clear, Daniel Webster declared that the Union was in danger. Many thought it was intended for a splendid speech; but in short time all saw the prescience of the statesman. Shortly after came the Jefferson celebration. When General Jackson was called upon for a toast, he gave: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Cheers.] At that time an attempt was made to destroy the Union, when the tariff question agitated the country; but General Jackson put that down. Then the President declared unerringly and truly, as it appeared, that the next attempt to destroy the Union would be on the question of slavery, because that question went nearer to the hearts of the whole American people than any other—a question full of evil in the future. So it was in 1836—a few miserable abolitionists [groans and hisses.] The speaker resuming: The difference between Roman geese and American geese is in this—that the Roman geese hissed to save the State; the American geese hiss to destroy it. About that time Calhoun introduced a series of resolutions, which Clay and Crittenden declared were but intended to create agitation throughout the country. Afterwards, in 1847, in a secret letter, Calhoun acknowledged that his resolutions were intended for agitation. Thus we see two miserable factions—secessionists and abolitionists—have been working hand in hand for a common purpose—the destruction of the Federal Government and the Federal Constitution. So, from 1830 to 1860, they worked hand in hand until the Southern conspirators, thinking they had fired sufficiently the Southern heart, divided the Democratic party—divided it for the purpose of electing a sectional President, by means of whom they could destroy the government and the best institutions of the country. So after this Mr. Lincoln was elected—elected in a constitutional way—President of the United States. [Cheers and cries of "Hear, hear."] But then South Carolina went out, and other States followed. Then it was that my State (Kentucky) had to take a position. She remonstrated against going out of the Union, and called upon the other States to pause, because we deny the right of a State to go out. We deny it as an impossibility; we deny it because the government is indestructible. [Applause.] We asked the Southern States to wait; that Mr. Lincoln had been elected constitutionally, and being President, we ought to give him fealty as such. [Applause.] We told them to wait. We said let Mr. Lincoln and his administration commit an overt act, and we will remonstrate against it as American citizens, and keep on remonstrating, in every constitutional and legal manner, to prevent any violation of the Constitution. If that fails; if usurpation is too great for us; if it presses too hard on the liberties of the people; if their rights are trampled upon; if danger threatens them—then unfurl the flag of the country—appeal to the people North, East, South and West—call all the people around you, and fight for your government and constitution. Kentucky had been maligned for acting as a mediator, but he considered her course then was an act of which she might well be proud. She asked that they might compromise on the Crittenden resolutions, and, when this was rejected had sent 60,000 of her sons to fight for the Union and the Constitution—[great cheering]—but not to crush out the constitutional rights of the South. For this they were called copperheads and enemies of their country. When Fremont issued his proclamation of freedom, the Legislature of Kentucky asked the President what he would do. He telegraphed back to them "Kentucky need not fear." Fremont was removed; but to-day they were carrying out his policy, by taking the slaves in Kentucky without compensation—[groans]—and the war was being carried on for rapine, vengeance, and plunder. "If the negro goes down incidentally in this war let him go. [Great applause.] All he cared for was the sacred Constitution and the Union. But if the present administration violated it, he was for resisting them. ["Good," and cheers. A voice—["Look out for New York State when you are ready."] He expected to look out for all the States. [Cheers.] They said McClellan was a copperhead, reminding him of a humorous friend in Kentucky, who said—"They call me a copperhead, and call McClellan a copperhead. He came very near being an anaconda at Antietam." [Cheers and laughter.] What were the rights and duties of American citizens in this crisis—the most formidable the country ever saw? They should protest earnestly, not factiously—upholding the administration in subduing the rebellion—but at the same time upholding the Constitution as the life and soul of the Union. [A voice—"That is it," and cheers.] It was said to be a military necessity that they should not criticize the administration, and Mr. Seward had even hinted that there might be a similar necessity for perpetuating them in the seat of government. [Laughter, groans, and hisses.] Were they to be called copperheads for doing their duty? ["Never."] Were they, who were willing to give up their life's blood for the protection of the Union and the constitution, to be scared by the men who, with pockets fat from corrupting sources, hissed at them and said the Administration must be supported, right or wrong? [A voice—"No, we will show you next November."] He looked forward hopefully to next November, when the people from every part of the country would come up and maintain their rights at the ballot-boxes, and then and there elect George B. McClellan [Three cheers.] If that was done the war would be at an end and the rebellion crushed. Then the voice of the people of the South would crush the Southern leaders who had deceived them, as the Government had deceived the people of the North. The future of the world was involved in the consequences of their action now. It they failed their liberties would go down, the flag would be trampled under foot, the country become anarchized and the home of despotism—no more the land of freedom, but the home of one dark, relentless despotism, through all time to come. There would be no use in again trying the experiment of freedom. [A voice—"That's a fact."] Aid the powers that be in all the rights they have as your servants; but do not let them have the power to destroy or overthrow the institutions of the country. Let them not destroy the temple of liberty in which are preserved our sacred rights; and when next November comes swear as American citizens to have the government as it was; that the Union and Constitution must be maintained at all hazards—the body and soul, the life and essence of American liberty. [Applause.] I say to you, that if the policy marked out by McClellan, read here this evening, should become the policy of the Government in all the States in revolt, wherever there were men who took ground against secession, they would come up strong and powerful and zealous in support of the government. Imagine an army led by George B. McClellan, or a General of his policy, coming into the State of Texas or Louisiana, the people would flock to him, and he would bring those States again into the Union. [Cheers.] And I say if General McClellan be the candidate of the people, as I take it for granted he is to be [a voice—"He is the man"], and in connection with him you have such a man as Governor Campbell, or some other Governor like him, some true man, representing conservative sentiments, you will be successful with your ticket, and no mistake. Then victory will perch upon your eagles. And now, in order to know exactly where you stand, I put the question: All in favor of George B. McClellan as our next President, in opposition to the world, the flesh, and the devil combined, say so [Immense cheering.]

Gen. A. B. Norton, of Texas, followed in an exceedingly interesting speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. We regret that we cannot find room for it.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman.

A song, entitled

Hurrah for the man we love,

was sung, the audience joining in the chorus with great effect, after which three cheers were given for General McClellan, and amid waving of flags—called a McClellan Union flag raising—the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The immense gathering then quietly dispersed.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, at Gratiot's Grove, Wisconsin, March 15, 1864, by Rev. Mr. Tasker, MR. LEN. G. HERNDON, of Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss ADDIE E. LAMAR.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr F. M. GRAY and Mrs. ATHA LINDA C. HALL, both of this city.

At Evansville, Indiana, on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., by Rev. A. Fellows, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. CHARLES M. TILESTON and Miss KATE S. GLOVER, eldest daughter of John F. Glover, Esq.

On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Shelby county Ky., by Elder T. M. Daniel Capt. I. N. JOHNSON, 6th Ky. Vol. Inf'ty., and Miss ANNIE E. NASH.

DIED,

On the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. T. H. Young, Major ISAAC SANFORD, Add'l Paymaster, U. S. A., in the 36th year of his age. His remains will be taken to Buffalo, N. Y. for interment.

Dr. JOSHUA B. FLINT, at his residence in this city, on the 19th March, 1864, at 15 minutes before seven o'clock A. M.

Died, at his residence, in the city of Louisville, on Saturday evening, March 19th, 1864, at six o'clock, of chronic diarrhœa, Captain Albert G. Walthall, aged fifty-eight years and eleven months.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. MARY SPENSE, in the 93d year of her age.

Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Shrader, 705 First street, CHARLIE H., first and only child of Captain Charles W. and Lottie Lyman, aged five months.

On the morning of the 16th inst., at the residence of her grandfather John Berryman, Esq., in Woodford county, Ky., FANNY, elder daughter of Robert Montgomery Jr., in the 6th year of her age.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., at the residence of Capt. Abel Robbins, near Jericho, Henry county, Ky., Mr. DAVID WATKINS, in the 88th year of his age.

ROBERT EDDES ROLLINS, Esq., who departed this life in Columbia, Mo., on the 2d instant, was born in Richmond, Ky., in the year 1817.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, with all credits deducted from or deficiences added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1, 1864:

Maine's quota 4,721, number to be credited none, deficiency to be charged 1,920, balance to be furnished 6,641; New Hampshire's quota 22,588, credit none, balance 2,828; Massachusetts' quota 10,639, deficiencies 9,953, balance 20,592; Vermont's quota 2,390, credit 2,130, deficiency none, balance 170; Rhode Island's quota 3,168, credit 594, deficiency none, balance 2,574; New York's quota 32,794, credit and deficiency not yet computed, balance 59,230; New Jersey's quota 6,701, credit none, deficiency 9,840, balance 16,224; Pennsylvania's quota 26,302, credit and deficiency none, computed, balance 74,127; Delaware's quota 995, credit none, deficiency 691, balance 1,676; Maryland's quota 4,317, credit none, deficiency 17,411, balance 21,728; Western Virginia: 2,051, credit none, deficiency 1,129, balance 3,191; District of Columbia: 1,702, credit none, deficiency 3,171, balance 4,835; Ohio: 20,595, credit none, deficiency 18,618, balance 39,223; Indiana: 13,068, credit 9,939, deficiency none, balance 3,634; Illinois: 18,524, credit 30,960; Michigan: 7,821, credit 634, deficiency none, balance 7,187; Wisconsin: 7,941, balance 15,402; Minnesota: 2,150, balance 5,437; Iowa: 6,439, credit none, deficiency 6,701, balance 13,140; Missouri: 3,915, credit none, deficiency 4,962, balance 8,887; Kentucky: 5,787, credit none, deficiency 3,896, balance 5,472; Kansas: 1,409, credit none, deficiency 1,118, balance 2,527.

NEW YORK, March 23.

The Raleigh Progress announces that Gen. D. H. Hill assumes command at Charleston, and that Beauregard goes to the Southwest.

The Savannah Republican of the 24th has a rumor that the Yankees were landing in considerable force on the previous evening at Darien.

PITTSBURG, March 23.

The iron manufacturers held a meeting to-day and advanced the prices of iron, all sizes, ten dollars per ton. Nails remain unchanged. The reason for the advance is the heavy advance in labor and material.

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.

jan22 d&w3m

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearl-like satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent, and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

o10 eod&ew6m

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum.

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Supt. Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Such are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are invaluable to weak persons and delicate females.

Be cautious of refilled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label, and a patent log cabin bottle. They are only sold by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

o12 eod&cow6m

THE FAMOUS NEW Metropolitan WASHING MACHINE AND UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The Sisterhood Captivated!!

Great Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the old Back-breaking, Wrist-straining, and Clothes-destroying Process of Washing!

The Horrors of Wash-day Turned into a Day of Pleasant Amusement and Healthful Exercise!

BY THE HELP OF THE NEW WASHER AND Wringer, Clothes are more quickly cleansed, less worn, no buttons off and less than half the soap saved, can wash anything from a Lace Collar to a thick Turkey or Rag Carpet. Selling may be dispensed with. The machines sell on their own merits. None need to have them. ... will mention the following: Charles Tilden, Banker; C. S. Tucker, Banker; Captain W. C. Hite, Banker; J. T. Shreve, D. P. Faulds, R. L. Huffman, S. S. Hamilton, S. R. Stone, J. D. Osborne, J. M. Duncan, Judge H. Pirtle, Judge P. B. Muir, Wm. Terry, Geo. J. Boyns, Theo. Schwartz, W. B. Hamilton, J. W. Stokes, and J. Miller. The Proprietors of the following Hotels: United States, Croghan House, St. Nicholas, St. Charles, Eclipse House. And the following Railroad offices: Messrs. Harvey, Hughes, & Co., and J. H. Bowman, Democrat office.

For particulars call at the store of H. W. Wilkes, Jr., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. J. HUBER.

m24 dlaw&w

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. [f15 d&w3m

Important to Furniture Manufacturers.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING, AND keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Bedstead Fastenings, of the best quality, which we are selling lower than any Eastern manufacturer.

PEARSON & AKIN, Variety Foundery, south side Main street, fe22 dlm&w4 Bet. 12th & 13th, Louisville, Ky.

CREAM TARTAR—1,500 lbs pure Cream Tartar for sale by R. B. ROBINSON & CO. d19 d&w

BICARB. SODA—150 kegs Bicarb. Soda, best Eng lish, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. d19 d&w

SNUFF—200 packages Garrett's and Bonn's Scotch Snuff; 3,000 lbs Maccoboy Snuff; for sale by d19 d&w R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. 81 Barclay Street, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st.)

A Fine Farm, UNDER GOOD CULTIVATION, IN Hardin county, near the mouth of Salt River, will be sold or exchanged for property near this city. Inquire at this office.

JOEL J. BAILY, HENRY J. DAVIS, ELTON B. GIFFORD, SAM'L W. VAN CULIN.

JOEL J. BAILY & CO., Importers and Jobbers,

NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Lately occupied by J. T. Way & Co.,) **Philadelphia.**

SAMUEL W. VAN CULIN (late S'tor, Van Culin, & Glass) is this day admitted as a partner in our firm. We will continue, as heretofore, to keep a full assortment of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,

Which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market rates. Soliciting an examination of our stock, we remain respectfully yours,

JOEL J. BAILY & CO., No. 28 North Third street. PHILADELPHIA, first month (January) 1st, 1864.

JAS. S. PHELPS, Late of Hopkinsville. ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hopkinsville. JO. K. GANT, Christian County. JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Main and Tenth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar26 dlm&wtf

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. ... The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Commissioner's Sale of Complete Fixtures for the Manufacture of Tobacco.

Smith & Murray vs. Weatherford & Thomas, &c. Smith & Craddock vs. same. W. B. Craddock vs. same. Thos. J. Whitman vs. same. Dan'l Barbour vs. same.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HART Equity and Criminal Court made in those cases at its April term, 1863, I will, at the Courthouse in Mumfordville, Hart county, Ky., on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1864, sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, a large lot of valuable and complete

Screws, Shapes, Presses, and Fixtures for the Manufacture of Tobacco.

Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money, bearing interest from date, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

JAS. A. DAWSON, Commissioner. m22 w4

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MARRIED PEOPLE. ... Address DR. S. BECHLER, Kankakee City, Ill. mar22 w2*

Southern Bank of Kentucky,

RUSSELLVILLE, 12th March, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of this Bank that a second Instalment in liquidation of twenty-five dollars in coin on each share will be paid to them or their legal representatives at their respective offices ... at the principal Bank or at the Citizens' Bank, Louisville.

By order of the Board. G. W. NORTON, Pres't. m16 d1m&w2

$50 TO $100 PER WEEK.—AGENTS wanted to take orders for the "Acknowledged Standard" HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION, by O. J. Victor. ... Address EDW'D F. HOVEY, Gen. Agt., mr21 dlaw2 13 Spruce street, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. ... JOB MOSES, Sole Agent, 27 Cortlandt st., New York.

THE CONFIDENTIAL GUIDE. A "TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS,"

... Address DR. A. LAVONTAIN, Boston, Mass.

W. H. WEBB, Late of Nashville. W. M. COOKE, Late of Nashville.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!! WEBB, COOKE, & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

426 Main st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, **Louisville, Ky.**

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. ... WEBB, COOKE, & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

WM. SMITH BROWN & CO., Wholesale Dealers IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, No. 53 Chambers st., In rear of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., **New York.**

Sole agents for LADIES' PATENT METALLIC SHANK SHOES.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO., IRON MERCHANTS,

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

HAVE IN STORE

1,000 TONS ASS'D IRON & STEEL, Made of best charcoal and stonecoal stock.

3,000 KEGS NAILS AND SPIKES, Cut and wrought all sizes.

1,000 K'GS HORSE & MULE SHOES, Burden's improved Government Patterns.

7,000 HORSE AND MULE NAILS, Best hammered make.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. Anvils, Bellows, Vises, Hammers, Files, &c.

PLOUGHMAKERS' MATERIALS. Mouldboards, Wings, Handles, Bolts, &c.

HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS. Ovens, Skillets, and Lids, Sugar-kettles, &c.

MANILLA CORDAGE, Suitable for Boats, Halters, &c.

BLOCK TIN, LEAD, AND SPELTER.

We are also Agents for FAIRBANKS'S SCALES, Platform, Hay, Coal, Stock, and Scale Beams.

LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES, With Combination Lock—equal to any.

We keep constantly on hand the best Pittsburg Coal in hogsheads, and can furnish it in large quantities at the market price.

We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass, for which we pay the highest cash price.

$60 A MONTH!—I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new articles. JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

NOT ALCOHOLIC!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED *Vegetable Extract.* A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters.

... J. NEWTON BROWN. PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

Particular Notice.

...

Attention, Soldiers! AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

...

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1862.

... ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CENTS, OR HALF DOZ. FOR $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

No. 631 ARCH ST.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.